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P R E F A C E

THE only claim which I put forward on behalf of this little book is on the score of its simplicity. There are many good elementary Latin books, but most of them seem to me to err in attempting too much. A boy begins Latin when he scarcely knows his own tongue, and when the mysteries of subject, object, and predicate are as yet unsolved problems. It is, therefore, a mistake to overload his mind with the complete details of Latin Accidence. Let him learn only those parts which are necessary for the formation of the simple sentence, let him have abundant exercise in this, and then, when he has mastered these elementary principles, let him proceed to those other parts of the grammar which he can do very well without at first. *Non multa sed multum.* Many difficulties appal a young learner: easy work and the sense of getting on are what he wants. In pursuance of this idea I have omitted many parts of the grammar which are usually taught, and have taken no notice of the Subjunctive in the exercises. I have, too, tried to make English assist Latin by giving exercises on the analysis of simple English sentences.

A. M. M. S.

The present edition has been carefully revised by Mr. C. G. Botting, M.A., Assistant Master at St. Paul's School.

11115



INITIA LATINA

I.

THE Latin Language was spoken in Italy. It is not spoken at the present day, like French and German, and is therefore called a dead language.

The Latin Alphabet has twenty-five letters, and is the same as the English without *w*.

There are six Vowels—*a, e, i, o, u, y*. The other letters are called Consonants.

When you see this mark (—) over a vowel, you must pronounce it long, like the *a* in *lāth*. When this mark (◡) is over a vowel, you must pronounce it short, like the *a* in *fāt*.

Examples—*āmāt, āmātūs*.

There are six Diphthongs (or double vowels sounded as one vowel)—*ae, oe, au, eu, uī, ei*.

2. There are eight Parts of Speech—

1. Noun, as *queen, Caesar*.
2. Adjective, as *good, bad*.
3. Pronoun, as *I, you*.
4. Verb, as *I love, he stands*.
5. Adverb, as *quickly*.
6. Preposition, as *in, by*.
7. Conjunction, as *and*.
8. Interjection, as *alas!*

NOUNS.

3. A Noun is the *name* of anything. It is used to make other people understand what we are talking about, as "a table," "the dog," "Caesar." So in Latin **mensa** means "a table," **cānis** means "the dog," and **Caesar** means "Caesar."

There is this difference between Latin and English, that in Latin there is no Article (*a, an, the*). Thus in Latin **mensa** means "a table" or "the table."

Names of Persons and Places are called Proper Nouns, as "Rome" (**Roma**), "Caesar" (**Caesar**). Such Nouns are spelt with a capital letter. All other Nouns are called Common Nouns, as "table," "dog."

When one thing only is mentioned, the Noun is said to be in the Singular Number, as "a table." When several things are mentioned, it is said to be in the Plural Number, as "tables."

I. Learn the words—

mensa,	<i>table.</i>	terra,	<i>land.</i>
rōsa,	<i>rose.</i>	fēmīna,	<i>woman.</i>
puella,	<i>girl.</i>	Brītan̄nia,	<i>Britain.</i>
victōria,	<i>victory.</i>	Jūlia,	<i>Julia.</i>
nauta,	<i>sailor.</i>	Caesar,	<i>Caesar.</i>
Rōma,	<i>Rome.</i>	Gallia,	<i>Gaul.</i>
	et,		<i>and.</i>

II. Show which of the above are Common Nouns, and which are Proper Nouns.

III. Write out from memory as many of the above Latin words, with their meaning, as you can.

IV. Turn into Latin—

The table. Caesar. A land. A girl. Victory. The girl and the rose. The sailor and a girl. Rome and Gaul. Julia and Caesar. A sailor and Caesar. Julia and the woman. A sailor and victory. Britain and Gaul. The rose and a table.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

4. When we want to say something about anything, we must use a **Verb** as well as a **Noun**. It does not make sense to say simply "the girl;" you must add a Verb, and say "the girl **stands**" or "the girl **runs**," &c. When we put a Noun and a Verb together like this, the Noun is called the **Subject** and the Verb the **Predicate**, and the words thus put together form a Sentence.

A **Verb** is a word which makes a statement about something.

In Latin **stat** means "stands," and **currit** means "runs." Thus, "the girl stands" is **puella stat**, "the girl runs," is **puella currit**.

In Latin the Subject is put in what is called the **Nominative Case**.

NOUNS.

măgister,	<i>master.</i>
puer,	<i>boy.</i>
păter,	<i>father.</i>
măter,	<i>mother.</i>
filius,	<i>son.</i>
cănis,	<i>dog.</i>

VERBS.

stat,	<i>stands.</i>
currit,	<i>runs. ✓</i>
ămat,	<i>loves.</i>
cănit,	<i>sings.</i>
laudat,	<i>praises.</i>
pugnat,	<i>fights.</i>
tîmet,	<i>fears.</i>

Teacher's notes

I. Show which is the Subject and which is the Predicate in—

The bird flies. The dog barks. The girl sings. The sailor fights. The queen praises. The water runs. The man stands. Puella stat. Filius currit. Puer āmat. Magister dōcet. Pater āmat. Nauta pignat.

II. Put some Verb to each of the following Nouns as a Predicate, so as to make sense—

The dog —. The mother —. The father —. The queen —. The man —. The sailor —. The woman —. The son —. Māgister —. Filius —. Nauta —. Puer —. Cānis —. Māter —.

III. Translate into English—

1. Māgister laudat. 2. Puella āmat. 3. Nauta pignat. 4. Filius cānit. 5. Māter tīmet. 6. Canis currit. 7. Māter āmat. 8. Puer stat. 9. Puer āmat. 10. Puer currit. 11. Puer tīmet. 12. Regina stat. 13. Filius currit. 14. Pāter docet. 15. Māter cānit.

IV. Translate into Latin—

1. The boy runs. 2. The girl sings. 3. The father teaches. 4. The sailor stands. 5. The sailor fears. 6. The master praises. 7. The dog runs. 8. A father praises. 9. A mother teaches. 10. The mother sings.

SUBJECT, OBJECT, AND PREDICATE.

5. Some Verbs make sense when joined to a Noun without any other words, as “the girl stands,” *puella stat*. But if we say “the girl praises,” we get a sort of sense, but not complete sense. We want to know *whom* she praises, on *whom* the action is done. If we add “the boy”—“the girl praises the boy”—we get complete sense.

The thing on which the action is done is called the **Object**.

6. In English the form of the word used as an Object does not change—“the girl” (Subject) is the same as “the girl” (Object). You cannot tell, by looking at the words by themselves, which is Subject and which is Object. But in Latin the Object is put in the **Accusative Case**, which has a different ending to the Nominative. Thus, “the girl praises the sailor” is—

S.	O.	P.
puella	nautam	laudat.

N.B. In Latin put your Verb last in the sentence.

NOUNS.

NOM.	ACC.	
ăqua,	aquam,	<i>water.</i>
puella,	puellam,	<i>girl.</i>
nauta,	nautam,	<i>sailor.</i>
puer,	puerum,	<i>boy.</i>
hŏmo,	hominem,	<i>man.</i>
păter,	patrem,	<i>father.</i>
cănis,	canem,	<i>dog.</i>
Rŏma,	Romam,	<i>Rome.</i>
rŏsa,	rosam,	<i>rose.</i>
mensa,	mensam,	<i>table.</i>
Jŭlia,	Juliam,	<i>Julia.</i>

VERBS.

terret,	<i>frightens.</i>	lăvat,	<i>washes.</i>
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I. In the following sentences point out which is the Subject, which the Object, and which the Predicate—

The sailor praises the girl. Julia loves the sailor. The girl washes the table. The father teaches the boy. *Măgister puerum dōcet. Māter puellam āmat. Nauta Jūliam amat. Puer canem tīmet. Cănis puellam terret.*

II. Add Objects to the following Subjects and Predicates—

The boy fears —. The dog frightens —. The sailor loves —. The queen loves —. *Puer — amat. Pater — dōcet. Julia — āmat. Cănis — terret. Hōmo — laudat.*

III. Translate into English—

1. *Nauta puellam āmat.* 2. *Puella nautam āmat.* 3. *Jūlia nautam laudat.* 4. *Măgister puerum dōcet.* 5. *Māter puellam dōcet.* 6. *Nauta hōmīnem terret.* 7. *Cănis hōmīnem tīmet.* 8. *Păter puerum āmat.* 9. *Puella mensam lăvat.* 10. *Māter puerum dōcet.* 11. *Puer cănem terret.* 12. *Cănis puerum āmat.* 13. *Puer cănem āmat.* 14. *Puella Rōmam āmat.* 15. *Māter puerum lăvat.*

IV. Translate into Latin—

1. The girl loves the sailor. 2. The sailor loves the girl. 3. The master teaches the boy. 4. The boy loves the father. 5. The dog fears the man. 6. The man frightens the dog.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

7. When a Verb does not want an Object, or Accusative Case, to make sense, but makes complete sense by itself, it is called an **Intransitive Verb**. Thus—

S. P.
The boy runs.
Puer currit.

S. P.
The girl stands.
Puella stat.

Here “runs” and “stands” do not want an object to make sense.

When a Verb does not make sense without an Object, it is called a **Transitive Verb**. A **Transitive Verb** is one which acts upon an Object. Thus—

S. P. O.
The girl loves the boy.

S. P. O.
The boy fears the dog.

S. O. P.
Puella puerum amat.

S. O. P.
Puer canem timet.

Here “loves” and “fears” are Transitive Verbs, because they act on the Objects “boy” and “dog.”

NOUNS.

NOM.

servus,
Caesar,
filius,

ACC.

servum,
Caesarem,
filium,

slave.

Caesar.

son.

VERBS.

videt, *sees.*

rēgit, *rules.*

I. Show which of the following Verbs are Transitive, and which are Intransitive—

The girl stands. The boy loves the mother. The dog runs. The master teaches the boy. The girl sings. The queen praises the boy. *Nauta stat. Puer canit. Puer Juliam amat. Julia currit.*

II. Point out the Subject, Object, and Predicate in each of the following, writing the proper letters over each word—

The queen loves the boy. The boy fears the dog. The slave loves the girl. *Puella servum timet. Servus canem terret. Homo reginam amat.*

III. Translate into English—

1. *Servus stat.* 2. *Servus cānem tīmet.* 3. *Hōmo currit.* 4. *Cānis hōmīnem terret.* 5. *Puella cānem āmat.* 6. *Aqua currit.* 7. *Puer puellam dōcet.* 8. *Māgister servum dōcet.* 9. *Servus nautam vīdet.* 10. *Cānis puellam terret.* 11. *Hōmo servum vīdet.* 12. *Puella cānit.* 13. *Pāter matrem āmat.* 14. *Māter filium dōcet.* 15. *Nauta pugnāt.*

IV. Translate into Latin—

1. The slave runs. 2. The queen sees the slave. 3. The girl sees the sailor. 4. The man stands. 5. The water runs. 6. The boy sings. 7. The girl sees the water. 8. Caesar rules the land.

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES.

- I. What do you mean by (1) a Noun, (2) a Verb?
- II. Make a Latin sentence in which there is a Subject and an Object. *acc.* *NOM.*
- III. What do you mean by a predicate?
- IV. What is the difference between a Transitive and an Intransitive Verb? Give examples.
- V. In what cases in Latin do you put the Subject and Object?
- VI. Point out the Subject, Object, and Predicate in—
 1 The girl praises the man. 2 The king sees the slave.
 3 The soldier fears Caesar. 4 Caesar praises the Soldier.
 Servus nautam timet. Puella nautam laudat. Julia
 Caesarem amat. Puella mensam lavat.
- VII. Add Objects in Latin to the following—
 Puella — amat. Puer — timet. Canis — terret. Nauta
 — videt. Caesar — laudat. Servus — timet. Regina—
 laudat. Julia — amat.
- VIII. Write the English of—mater, servus, aqua, nauta,
 puer, videt, lavat, currit, stat.
- IX. Write the Latin of (in Nominative and Accusative Cases)—rose, table, land, Julia, Caesar, slave, man, father, queen.

Rex.

King.

X. Translate into English—

(1.) 1. Regina stat. 2. Puer currit. 3. Canis puellam timet. 4. Puella canem terret. 5. Regina servum videt. 6. Nauta aquam videt. 7. Julia nautam laudat. 8. Regina canit. 9. Puer rosam laudat. 10. Nauta Caesarem laudat.

(2.) 1. Pater matrem amat. 2. Roma stat. 3. Servus currit. 4. Julia puerum amat. 5. Nauta hominem terret. 6. Homo reginam timet. 7. Servus pugnat. 8. Puer patrem laudat. 9. Femina hominem amat. 10. Puer mensam lavat.

(3.) 1. Caesar victoriam laudat. 2. Regina Caesarem amat. 3. Nauta terram videt. 4. Puella aquam timet. 5. Aqua puerum terret. 6. Caesar servum terret. 7. Servus mensam lavat. 8. Mater puellam laudat. 9. Puella nautam amat. 10. Nauta canem timet.

XI. Translate into Latin—

1. Caesar praises the sailor. 2. The sailor praises Caesar. 3. The queen loves Caesar. 4. Julia sees the water. 5. The slave washes the table. 6. The dog sees the man. *7. The girl fears the dog. 8. Rome stands. 9. The sailor runs. 10. The queen praises the victory.

*The mother loves the father, the
boy, and the girl.
The queen praises the victory.*

THE GENITIVE CASE. *Possessive*

8. You have learnt how to use the Nominative and Accusative Cases. Now you will learn the use of the **Genitive Case**. Supposing you are talking about a mother—"the mother praises the queen." Perhaps you want to say *whose* mother is praising. It may be the mother *of the sailor*, or the mother *of the boy*. These words, *of the sailor*, *of the boy*, are called Genitive Cases, and in Latin the Genitive Case is shown by a certain ending. Thus "of the sailor" is **nautae**, "of the boy" is **pueri**, "of Caesar" is **Caesaris**.

For example—

The mother of the sailor (or, the sailor's mother) loves the boy.

Mater **nautae** puerum amat.

NOUNS.

NOM.	GEN.	NOM.	GEN.
rēgina,	reginae.	nauta,	nautae.
servus,	servi.	puer,	pueri.
pāter,	patris.	māter,	matris.
Caesar,	Caesaris.	Jūlia,	Juliae.
epistōla,	epistolae, <i>letter</i> .	rex,	rēgis.

VERBS.

scribit, *writes*.

lĕgit, *reads*.

hābet, *has*.

I. Point out the Nominative, [Genitive, and Accusative Cases in—

The son of the woman has a letter. The queen's mother praises the slave. Mater pueri mensam lavat. Filius Caesaris servum laudat. Servus reginae canem timet.

II. Turn into English—

1. Puer servi. 2. Mater reginae. 3. Pater Caesaris. 4. Filius regis. 5. Epistola servi. 6. Canis Caesaris. 7. Pater pueri rosam laudat. 8. Mater puellae nautam laudat. 9. Puer servi epistolam scribit. 10. Servus Caesaris pugnat.

11. Canis reginae currit. 12. Julia epistolam matris videt. 13. Rex epistolam reginae legit. 14. Mater regis reginam amat. 15. Canis servi hominem timet. 16. Canis nautae servum timet. 17. Filius regis epistolam scribit. 18. Filius servi canem timet. 19. Rex epistolam reginae lægit. 20. Puer epistolam nautae videt.

III. Translate into Latin—

1. The son of the queen. 2. The king's slave. 3. The king's mother. 4. The father's letter. 5. The dog of the slave. 6. The son of the slave fears the dog. 7. The slave's son frightens the girl. 8. The king sees the letter of the queen. 9. The boy reads the father's letter. 10. The queen sees Caesar's letter.

THE DECLENSIONS.

9. There are six Cases in Latin—Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, Ablative. You have learned the use of three of the Cases—the Nominative, Accusative, and Genitive.

The Vocative is used in speaking to a person, as—O sailor, *nauta*. It has nearly always the same ending as the Nominative.

The Dative shows the person *to* whom you give a thing, as “the girl gives a rose to the queen,” *puella rosam reginae dat*.

The Ablative shows *by* or *with* what an action is done, as “the slave wounds the queen *with* a spear,” *servus reginam hasta vulnerat*.

10. There are five different ways of forming the endings of the Cases in Latin, and these are called Declensions. You find out the difference between them by looking at the Genitive. Thus—

Declension.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Ending of Genitive,	ae,	i,	is,	ūs,	ei.

There are three Genders—Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Singular.

N. Mens-a,	<i>a table.</i>
V. Mens-a,	<i>O table.</i>
Acc. Mens-am,	<i>a table.</i>
G. Mens-ae,	<i>of a table.</i>
D. Mens-ae,	<i>to, or for a table.</i>
Abl. Mens-ā,	<i>by, with, or from a table.</i>

Nouns of the First Declension are chiefly feminine.

NOUNS.

hasta, spear. *sagitta, arrow.*

VERBS.

vulnerat, wounds. *occidit, kills.*
habet, has. *dāt, gives.*

I. Decline in the Singular, like *mensa*, *hasta*, *sagitta*, *nauta*, *regina*, *victoria*, *rosa*, *puella*.

II. Translate, and name the cases of—

<i>rosam.</i>	<i>terrae.</i>	<i>reginae.</i>	<i>puellae.</i>	<i>hastam.</i>
<i>rosae.</i>	<i>terram.</i>	<i>reginā.</i>	<i>puellā.</i>	<i>hastae.</i>
<i>rosā.</i>	<i>terrā.</i>	<i>Romae.</i>	<i>nautae.</i>	<i>hastā.</i>

III. Give Latin of—

of a girl.	to a rose.	by an arrow.
to a girl.	by a rose.	of an arrow.
a girl (Acc.).	of victory.	with a spear.
of a rose.	of a sailor.	to the queen.

IV. Translate into English—

1. *Nauta puellam vulnerat.* 2. *Servus nautam vulnerat.* 3. *Rex Juliam amat.* 4. *Hasta canem occidit.* 5. *Sagitta puellam occidit.* 6. *Servus regis reginam timet.* 7. *Caesar hastam dat.* 8. *Rex rosam reginae dat.* 9. *Puella sagittam habet.* 10. *Julia mensam aquā lavat.* 11. *Regina victoriam Caesaris laudat.* 12. *Rex hastam nautae dat.* 13. *Servus reginam hastā vulnerat.* 14. *Hasta regem occidit.* 15. *Servus hastam habet.*

V. Translate into Latin—

1. The girl has a rose. 2. The slave washes the table. 3. The queen praises the victory. 4. The sailor fears the arrow. 5. The spear wounds the slave. 6. The king kills the slave with an arrow. 7. The woman sees the girl. 8. The sailor wounds the dog. 9. The queen loves Julia. 10. Julia loves the queen.

II.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Plural.

N.	Mens-ae,	<i>tables.</i>
V.	Mens-ae,	<i>O tables.</i>
Acc.	Mens-as,	<i>tables.</i>
G.	Mens-ārum,	<i>of tables.</i>
D.	Mens-is,	<i>to, or for tables.</i>
Abl.	Mens-is,	<i>by, with, or from tables.</i>

NUMBER IN VERBS.

12. You were taught (on page 2) that there are two Numbers in Nouns, Singular and Plural, according as you speak of one or more than one thing. It is the same with Verbs. If you speak of one sailor running, you say, "the sailor runs," *nauta currit*. If you speak of more than one, you say, "the sailors run," *nautae currunt*.

NOUNS.

*filia, daughter.**agricōla, farmer.*

VERBS.

S.

occīdit,	(he) kills.
vulnērat,	(he) wounds.
lāvat,	(he) washes
āmat,	(he) loves.
laudat,	(he) praises.
vīdet,	(he) sees.
hābet,	(he) has.
tīmet,	(he) fears.
currit,	(he) runs.
cānit,	(he) sings.
dat,	(he) gives.

P.

occīdunt,	(they) kill.
vulnērant,	(they) wound.
lāvāt,	(they) wash.
āmāt,	(they) love.
laudant,	(they) praise.
vīdent,	(they) see.
hābent,	(they) have.
tīment,	(they) fear.
currunt,	(they) run.
cānunt,	(they) sing.
dant,	(they) give.

I. Decline in the Plural, like *mensae*, *agricola*, *femina*, *puella*, *rosa*; and in the Singular, like *mensa*, *hasta*.

II. Translate, and name cases of—

nautae. terrae. hastas. filiae. sagittae. reginas.
nautarum. terras. hastis. filiarum. sagittis. reginarum.

III. Give Latin of—

of roses.	of lands.	of queens.	to sailors.
to roses.	of spears.	queen (<i>Acc.</i>).	of sailors.
		farmers (<i>Acc.</i>).	
		to farmers.	

IV. Put these sentences in the Plural—

The girl gives. The daughter stands. The sailor fights.
Puella dat. Filia amat. Nauta pugnatur. Femina habet.

V. Give English of—

1. *Nautae pugnant.* 2. *Puellae mensam lavant.* 3. *Regina puellas laudat.* 4. *Puellae rosas dant.* 5. *Reginae filias agricolarum amant.* 6. *Hastae vulnerant.* 7. *Sagittae regem occidunt.* 8. *Puellae rosas reginae (Dat.) dant.* 9. *Nautae sagittas puellis dant.* 10. *Agricolae filiam reginae vident.* 11. *Nautae currunt.* 12. *Feminae hastas habent.* 13. *Servus hastas timet.* 14. *Rex hastas nautae (Dat.) dat.* 15. *Reginae Caesarem timent.*

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The spears wound. 2. The arrows kill the queen.
3. The sailors praise the queen. 4. The queens see the girls. 5. The farmers have roses. 6. The girls give roses to the sailor.

SECOND DECLENSION.

13. Nouns in -us. Masculine.

Singular.

N.	Dōmīn-us,	<i>a lord.</i>
V.	Domin-e,	<i>O lord.</i>
Acc.	Domin-um,	<i>a lord.</i>
G.	Domin-i,	<i>of a lord.</i>
D.	Domin-o,	<i>to, or for a lord.</i>
Abl.	Domin-o,	<i>by, with, or from a lord.</i>

Plural.

N.	Domin-i,	<i>lords.</i>
V.	Domin-i,	<i>O lords.</i>
Acc.	Domin-ōs,	<i>lords.</i>
G.	Domin-ōrum,	<i>of lords.</i>
D.	Domin-is,	<i>to, or for lords.</i>
Abl.	Domin-is,	<i>by, with, or from lords.</i>

NOUNS.

servus,	<i>slave.</i>	āmīcus,	<i>friend.</i>	mūrus,	<i>wall.</i>
ēquus,	<i>horse.</i>	glādius,	<i>sword.</i>		

VERB.

vōcat,	<i>(he) calls.</i>	vōcant,	<i>(they) call.</i>
	nōn,		<i>not.</i>

“He does not call” is the same sense as “he calls not,”
non vocat.

Nouns in -ius like *filius* and *gladius* have Vocative and Genitive Singular in -i, Nominative Plural in -ii. The Genitive Singular of such Nouns is less correctly spelt with -ii.

I. Decline the Nouns given in the Vocabulary.

Give the Genitive and Dative Singular and the Accusative Plural of—amicus, murus, servus, nauta, regina, puella.

II. Translate, and name cases of—

servum.	servorum.	muris.	gladii.	equis.	amicum.
servos.	muri.	gladium.	equo.	equos.	amicorum.

III. Give Latin of—

of a slave.	horses (<i>Acc.</i>).	to a horse.	of walls.
to a friend.	of slaves.	to horses.	by a wall
	friends.	to friends.	

IV. Add Objects, in the Accusative Case, to—

Servus — dat. Agricolae — vocant. Amici — vident.
Mater — amat.

V. Give English of—

1. Servus gladium dat. 2. Dominus servum laudat.
3. Amici dominum vident. 4. Muri insulae stant. 5.
Dominus amicum servi amat. 6. Gladius regem vulnerat.
7. Gladii amicum occidunt. 8. Regina dominos servorum laudat.
9. Equi servum non timent. 10. Amici rosas servis dant.
11. Julia equum amat. 12. Servi dominum non amant.
13. Servus equos vocat.
14. Amicus reginae servum habet. 15. Servus gladium domino dat.

Give Latin of—

1. The friends have roses. 2. The slave does not love the lord.
3. The girls love the horses of the friend. 4. The spear wounds the slave.
5. The farmers see the walls of the island. 6. The sailor does not fear the arrow.

SECOND DECLENSION.

14. Nouns in -er. Masculine.

Singular.

N.	Māgister,	<i>a master.</i>
V.	Magister,	<i>O master.</i>
Acc.	Magistr-um,	<i>a master.</i>
G.	Magistr-i,	<i>of a master.</i>
D.	Magistr-o,	<i>to, or for a master.</i>
Abl.	Magistr-o,	<i>by, with, or, from a master.</i>

Plural.

N.	Magistr-i,	<i>masters.</i>
V.	Magistr-i,	<i>O masters.</i>
Acc.	Magistr-ōs,	<i>masters.</i>
G.	Magistr-ōrum,	<i>of masters.</i>
D.	Magistr-is,	<i>to, or for masters.</i>
Abl.	Magistr-is,	<i>by, with or, from masters.</i>

15. Some Nouns keep the er all through.

Singular.

N.	Puer, ^ˆ	<i>a boy.</i>
V.	Puer,	<i>O boy.</i>
Acc.	Puēr-um,	<i>a boy.</i>
G.	Puer-i,	<i>of a boy.</i>
D.	Puer-o,	<i>to, or for a boy.</i>
Abl.	Puer-o,	<i>by, with, or from a boy.</i>

Plural.

N.	Puer-i,	<i>boys.</i>
V.	Puer-i,	<i>O boys.</i>
Acc.	Puer-ōs,	<i>boys.</i>
G.	Puer-ōrum,	<i>of boys.</i>
D.	Puer-is,	<i>to, or for boys.</i>
Abl.	Puer-is,	<i>by, with, or from boys.</i>

NOUNS.

Like <i>magister</i> .	Like <i>puer</i> .
āger, <i>field.</i>	gēner, <i>son-in-law.</i>
līber, <i>book.</i>	
āper, <i>boar.</i>	

VERB.

<i>dūcit, (he) leads.</i>	<i>dūcunt, (they) lead.</i>
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I. Decline the Nouns in the Vocabulary, and also *nauta* and *amicus*.

Give the Accusative and Ablative, Singular and Plural, of *ager* and *liber*.

II. Translate, and name cases of—

<i>apri.</i>	<i>libro.</i>	<i>agrum.</i>	<i>genero.</i>	<i>nautae.</i>	<i>gladio.</i>
<i>apris.</i>	<i>librorum.</i>	<i>agris.</i>	<i>generos.</i>	<i>feminā.</i>	<i>equos.</i>

III. Give Latin of—

of a master.	of a field.	for a boar.	of a book.
of a son-in-law.	to a field.	by a spear.	of books.

IV. Add predicates to—

Magistri —. *Pueri libros* —. *Gener* *puellam* —.
Amicus —. *Puella mensam* —.

V. Give English of—

1. *Magister puerum laudat.* 2. *Puella aprum timet.*
 3. *Aper puerum vulnerat.* 4. *Pater librum puero dat.*
 5. *Rex agros nautis dat.* 6. *Servi aprum hastis occidunt.*
 7. *Pater generum laudat.* 8. *Servi pueros ducunt.* 9.
Magister filium regis docet. 10. *Puer aprum sagitta*
vulnerat. 11. *Pueri apros sagittis occidunt.* 12. *Pater*
et mater filium docent. 13. *Servi dominum hastis et*
sagittis occidunt. 14. *Magister pueros vocat.* 15. *Mater*
generum amat.

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The boy has a book. 2. The sailor gives a book to
 the boy. 3. The boys see the master. 4. The father
 and the mother give books. 5. The lord wounds the
 slave with an arrow. 6. The boys fear the boars.

SECOND DECLENSION.

16. Nouns in -um. Neuter.

Singular.

N.	Bell-um,	<i>a war.</i>
V.	Bell-um,	<i>O war.</i>
Acc.	Bell-um,	<i>a war.</i>
G.	Bell-i,	<i>of a war.</i>
D.	Bell-o,	<i>to, or for a war.</i>
Abl.	Bell-o,	<i>by, with, or from a war.</i>

Plural.

N.	Bell-a,	<i>wars.</i>
V.	Bell-a,	<i>O wars.</i>
Acc.	Bell-a,	<i>wars.</i>
G.	Bell-ōrum,	<i>of wars.</i>
D.	Bell-is,	<i>to, or for wars.</i>
Abl.	Bell-is,	<i>by, with, or from wars.</i>

The Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative of Neuter Nouns are always the same.

That part of the word to which the endings of the Cases are added (*domin-, bell-*) is called the Stem.

NOUNS.

regnum,	<i>kingdom.</i>	tēlum,	<i>dart.</i>
templum,	<i>temple.</i>	saxum,	<i>stone.</i>
proelium,	<i>battle.</i>	oppīdum,	<i>town.</i>

VERB.

aedīficat, (*he*) *builds.* aedificant, (*they*) *build.*

Nouns in -ium, like **proelium** have Genitive Singular in -i, as **proeli** (less correctly **proelii**).

I. Decline the Nouns in the Vocabulary, and also—servus, aper, terra.

Give Genitive and Dative, Singular and Plural, of—
regnum, oppidum, saxum, regina.

II. Give Latin of—

a sailor.	a queen.	a king.	a rose.
a slave.	a boar.	a field.	a man.
Caesar.	he kills.	he leads.	they love.
they wound.	they have.		

III. Translate, and name cases of—

regni.	oppidum.	templi.	saxo.	saxis.	nautā.
regno.	oppidis.	templa.	saxorum.	nautae.	reginis.

IV. Give Latin of—

of a war.	of a dart.	a temple (<i>Acc.</i>).	rocks.	to a town.
to wars.	of darts.	temples.	of rocks.	for towns.

V. Give English of—

1. Regina templum aedificat. 2. Nautae muros oppidi aedificant. 3. Magister telum puero dat. 4. Servus hominem telo vulnerat. 5. Nauta puellam saxo occidit. 6. Dominus servum non timet. 7. Nautae proelium non timent. 8. Regina regnum habet. 9. Bella regem terrent. 10. Aper servos terret. 11. Amicus Caesaris templa aedificat. 12. Oppidum muros habet. 13. Tela puellas terrent. 14. Nauta telum non timet. 15. Saxa puellam terrent.

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The queen builds a town. 2. The king does not fear the war. 3. Wars frighten the queen. 4. Caesar does not fear the darts. 5. The towns have walls. 6. The slave wounds the girl with a stone.

THIRD DECLENSION.

17. Masculine and Feminine Nouns.

Singular.

N.	Milēs,	<i>a soldier.</i>
V.	Milēs,	<i>O soldier.</i>
Acc.	Milit-em,	<i>a soldier.</i>
G.	Milit-is,	<i>of a soldier.</i>
D.	Milit-i,	<i>to, or for a soldier.</i>
Abl.	Milit-e,	<i>by, with, or from a soldier.</i>

Plural.

N.	Milit-ēs,	<i>soldiers.</i>
V.	Milit-ēs,	<i>O soldiers.</i>
Acc.	Milit-ēs,	<i>soldiers.</i>
G.	Milit-um,	<i>of soldiers.</i>
D.	Milit-ibus,	<i>to, or for soldiers.</i>
Abl.	Milit-ibus,	<i>by, with, or from soldiers.</i>

18. When you can find no Nominative Case as a Subject in your Sentence, you must consider that it is in your Verb, and translate the Verb first. Thus—

Juliam amat.
He (*or* she) loves Julia.

Juliam amant.
They love Julia.

NOUNS.

Gen.

pax, ¹	pāc-is,	(f.)	<i>peace.</i>
dux,	dūc-is,	(m. and f.)	<i>leader.</i>
sōror,	sōrōr-is,	(f.)	<i>sister.</i>
Caesar, ¹	Caesār-is,	(m.)	<i>Caesar.</i>
leo,	leōn-is,	(m.)	<i>lion.</i>
pāter,	patr-is,	(m.)	<i>father.</i>
māter,	matr-is,	(f.)	<i>mother.</i>
rex,	rēg-is,	(m.)	<i>king.</i>

VERBS.

căpit,	(<i>he</i>) takes.	căpiunt,	(<i>they</i>) take.
vincit,	(<i>he</i>) conquers.	vincunt,	(<i>they</i>) conquer.

¹ Only used in the Singular.

I. Decline the Nouns in the Vocabulary.

Give the Accusative and Dative Singular and the Genitive and Dative Plural of—

dux. soror. leo. pater. nauta.

II. Translate, and name cases of—

sorori. sororibus. matrum. Caesari duces. patrem.
sorores. matris. matrem. leonibus. ducum. patribus.

III. Give Latin of—

of a leader.	Caesar (<i>Acc.</i>).	O lions.
of leaders.	for Caesar.	to lions.
of a mother.	by peace.	
to fathers.	of kings.	

IV. Add objects to—

Dux — videt. Miles — vincit. Caesar — non timet.
Pater — docet.

V. Give English of—

1. Frater sororem amat. 2. Caesar militem amat.
3. Dux telum capit. 4. Rex milites Caesaris vincit.
5. Leones matrem terrent. 6. Soror leonem timet.
7. Leonem timet. 8. Patrem amant. 9. Milites leonem
hastis occidunt. 10. Mater sororem non laudat. 11. Servi
et milites pacem amant. 12. Dux milites ducit. 13. Mater
reginae ducem timet. 14. Pueri hastas militum capiunt.
15. Patres pueros docent.

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The soldier loves the leader. 2. The leader fears
Caesar. 3. The soldiers (do) not love peace. 4. The
brother teaches the sisters. 5. The father of the boy sees
the king. 6. Caesar conquers the soldiers of the king.

THIRD DECLENSION.

19. Nouns in -is. Masculine and Feminine.

Singular.

N.	Ōvis,	<i>a sheep.</i>
V.	Ovis,	<i>O sheep.</i>
Acc.	Ov-em,	<i>a sheep.</i>
G.	Ov-is,	<i>of a sheep.</i>
D.	Ov-i,	<i>to, or for a sheep.</i>
Abl.	Ov-e,	<i>by, with, or from a sheep.</i>

Plural.

N.	Ov-es,	<i>sheep.</i>
V.	Ov-es,	<i>O sheep.</i>
Acc.	Ov-es,	<i>sheep.</i>
G.	Ov-ium,	<i>of sheep.</i>
D.	Ov-ibus,	<i>to, or for sheep.</i>
Abl.	Ov-ibus,	<i>by, with, or from sheep.</i>

Notice that in words like *ovis* the Genitive Plural ends in **-ium**. When a Noun has more syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative (*miles, militis*), its Genitive Plural generally ends in **-um**. When it has the same number of syllables, its Genitive Plural generally ends in **-ium**.

20. The Verb **Amo**. Present Tense.

A Verb has two numbers, Singular and Plural, and three persons in each number.

Singular.

1. Amo,	<i>I love.</i>
2. Amās,	<i>thou lovest.</i>
3. Amăt,	<i>he loves.</i>

Plural.

1. Amamus,	<i>we love.</i>
2. Amatis,	<i>ye love.</i>
3. Amant,	<i>they love.</i>

Rule. — The Verb agrees with the Subject in number and person.

NOUNS.

Gen.			Gen.		
āvis,	avis,	(f.) <i>bird.</i>	hostis,	hostis, (m.)	<i>enemy.</i>
cīvis,	civis,	(m. f.) <i>citizen.</i>	vox,	vōc-is, (f.)	<i>voice.</i>
navis,	navis,	(f.) <i>a ship.</i>	pastor,	pastōr-is, (m.)	<i>shepherd.</i>

VERBS.

laudo,	<i>I praise.</i>	lāvo,	<i>I wash.</i>
vōco,	<i>I call.</i>	vulnĕro,	<i>I wound.</i>

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I. Decline the Nouns in the Vocabulary. Go through the Present Tense of— *laudo, vöco, lävo.*

II. Translate, and name cases of—

<i>avem.</i>	<i>militem.</i>	<i>civi.</i>	<i>hosti.</i>	<i>reginae.</i>	<i>pastoris.</i>
<i>avium.</i>	<i>militum.</i>	<i>civis.</i>	<i>hostibus.</i>	<i>reginis.</i>	<i>pastores.</i>

III. Translate and name persons of—*laudas, laudamus, laudant, lävo, lavamus, lavatis, vocat, vocatis.*

IV. Give Latin of—

of a ship.	enemies.	of a citizen.	thou praisest.	he calls.
to ships.	of enemies.	to a citizen.	we praise.	we call.

V. Give English of—

1. *Pastor öves vocat.* 2. *Oves pastorem vocant.* 3. *Rex hostes timet.* 4. *Hostes servum timent.* 5. *Vox regis puerum vocat.* 6. *Cives regem laudant.* 7. *Puerum amas.* 8. *Puellam vocatis.* 9. *Ovis leonem timet.* 10. *Hostes Caesarem non timent.* 11. *Civis hostem telo vulnerat.* 12. *Frater sororem telis vulnerat.* 13. *Dominum hasta vulneratis.* 14. *Caesar hostes vincit.* 15. *Regem amant.*

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The king praises the citizens. 2. The citizen loves the queen. 3. Ye call the sheep. 4. He fears Caesar. 5. The bird fears the boy's voice. 6. The shepherd calls the sheep.

THIRD DECLENSION.

21.

Neuter Nouns.

Singular.

N.	Nōmen,	<i>a name.</i>
V.	Nomen,	<i>O name.</i>
Acc.	Nomen,	<i>a name.</i>
G.	Nomīn-is,	<i>of a name.</i>
D.	Nomin-i,	<i>to, or for a name.</i>
Abl.	Nomin-e,	<i>by, with, or from a name.</i>

Plural.

N.	Nomin-a,	<i>names.</i>
V.	Nomin-a,	<i>O names.</i>
Acc.	Nomin-a,	<i>names.</i>
G.	Nomin-um,	<i>of names.</i>
D.	Nomin-ibus,	<i>to, or for names.</i>
Abl.	Nomin-ibus,	<i>by, with, or from names.</i>

NOUNS.

Gen.

flūmen,	flumīn-is,	(n.)	<i>river.</i>
cāput,	capīt-is,	(n.)	<i>head.</i>
carmen,	carmin-is,	(n.)	<i>song.</i>
corpus,	corpōr-is,	(n.)	<i>body.</i>
vulnus,	vulnēr-is,	(n.)	<i>wound.</i>
ōnus,	onēr-is,	(n.)	<i>burden.</i>

VERBS.

do,	<i>I give.</i>
porto,	<i>I carry.</i>
aedīfīco,	<i>I build.</i>

I. Decline the Nouns in the Vocabulary, and also—vox, leo, servus, rosa.

Go through the Present Tense of—vulnero, aedifico, do.

II. Translate, and name cases of—

fluminis.	corpore.	vulnera.	onere.	nautarum.
capiti.	corporum.	vulneribus.	onerum.	dominis.

III. Translate, and name persons of—aedificas, laudo, vocat, lavatis, aedificamus, laudant, vocamus.

IV. Give Latin of—

1 of a river.	3 wounds.	5 to a burden.
2 of a body.	4 of wounds.	6 of a head.
7 ye give.	8 they praise.	
8 we call.	10 thou woundest.	

V. Give English of—

1. Corpus vulnera habet. 2. Servus onus timet. 3. Flumen puellas terret. 4. Miles caput ducis vulnerat. 5. Servus onera puellae dat. 6. Tela vulnera militibus dant. 7. Vulnera hostibus damus. 8. Corpus caput habet. 9. Caesar nomen servo dat. 10. Julia carmen canit. 11. Puellae carmina canunt. 12. Milites onera non amant. 13. Regina carmina amici laudat. 14. Carmina magistri laudatis. 15. Corpus servi vulnus habet.

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The soldier carries a burden. 2. The burdens frighten the slaves. 3. The lion has a head. 4. The girls (do) not sing songs. 5. He gives wounds to the soldier. 6. The bodies of the soldiers have wounds.

THIRD DECLENSION.

22.

Neuter Nouns.

Singular.

N.	Măre,	<i>the sea.</i>
V.	Mare,	<i>O sea.</i>
Acc.	Mare,	<i>the sea.</i>
G.	Mar-is,	<i>of the sea.</i>
D.	Mar-i,	<i>to, or for the sea.</i>
Abl.	Mar-i,	<i>by, with, or from the sea</i>

Plural.

N.	Măr-ia,	<i>seas.</i>
V.	Mar-ia,	<i>O seas.</i>
Acc.	Mar-ia,	<i>seas.</i>
G.	Mar-ium,	<i>of seas.</i>
D.	Mar-ibus,	<i>to, or for seas.</i>
Abl.	Mar-ibus,	<i>by, with, or from seas.</i>

23. Future Tense of Amo.

The future Tense points to something which is going to happen, as "I shall love."

Singular.

1.	Amābo,	<i>I shall love.</i>
2.	Amābis,	<i>thou wilt love.</i>
3.	Amābit,	<i>he will love.</i>

Plural.

1.	Amābīmus,	<i>we shall love.</i>
2.	Amābītis,	<i>ye shall love.</i>
3.	Amābunt,	<i>they will love.</i>

NOUN.

animal,	animāl-is,	(n.)	<i>animal.</i>
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I. Decline animal, and give the Genitive and Ablative, Singular and Plural, of—hostis, flumen, miles, rex, templum, ager, hasta.

Go through the future of—laudo, voco, porto, vulnero.

II. Translate, and name cases of—

animalis.	servo.	corpore.	vulneri.
animalibus.	magistris.	corporum.	vulnera.
	aves.	leone.	
	avibus.	leones.	

III. Translate, and name persons of—laudabis, vocabit, portabimus, vulnerabitis, laudabunt, portabo, stabis.

IV. Give Latin of—

of an animal. of a queen. to an enemy. I shall call.
of animals. of kings. to enemies. we shall praise.

V. Can you see any mistakes in—Servus **regina** amat. Rex **puer** laudat. Pueri magistrum **videt**. Animal avem **vident**?

VI. Give English of—

1. Nauta mare amat. 2. Animalia capita habent.
3. Vox servi animal terret. 4. Animalia onera portabunt.
5. Pater puerum amabit. 6. Puer puellam vocabit. 7. Puellas vocabitis. 8. Julia Caesarem amabit. 9. Avis vocem servi timet. 10. Mare nautas non terret. 11. Aves et animalia mare timent. 12. Regina filium domini vocabit. 13. Sagitta hostes vulnerabit. 14. Caesar militem hasta vulnerat. 15. Pastor oves voce terret.

VII. Give Latin of—

1. The sailors love the sea. 2. The sea frightens the animals. 3. The animal fears the dogs. 4. The master will call the slaves. 5. We shall praise the boys. 6. The boys will carry the burden.

24. Perfect Tense of **Amo**.

The Perfect Tense tells of an action finished (*perfect*) in past time, as "I loved" or "I have loved."

Singular.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Amāvi, | <i>I loved, or I have loved.</i> |
| 2. Amāvisti, | <i>thou lovedst.</i> |
| 3. Amāvit, | <i>he loved.</i> |

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Amāvīmus, | <i>we loved.</i> |
| 2. Amāvistis, | <i>ye loved.</i> |
| 3. Amāvērunt (<i>or</i>
Amāvēre), | <i>they loved</i> |

25. Endings of Third Declension.

Singular.

- | | |
|------|-------------------------------|
| N. | } various endings. |
| V. | |
| Acc. | -em (if neuter, same as Nom.) |
| G. | -is. |
| D. | -i. |
| Abl. | -e (sometimes -i). |

Plural.

- | | |
|------|------------------------|
| N. | } -es (if neuter, -a). |
| V. | |
| Acc. | |
| G. | -um (<i>or</i> -ium). |
| D. | } -ibus. |
| Abl. | |

VERBS.

Perf.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|------------------|
| laudo, | laudāvi, | <i>I praise.</i> |
| vōco, | vōcāvi, | <i>I call.</i> |
| porto, | portāvi, | <i>I carry.</i> |
| vulnĕro, | vulnerāvi, | <i>I wound.</i> |

I. Decline—sagitta, gladius, rex, avis, carmen.

Go through the perfect of—laudo, voco, porto, vulnero.

II. Translate, and name cases of—

hastæ.	capita.	muro.	vocis.	civis.
hastas.	vulneribus.	murorum.	vocibus.	civium.

III. Translate, and name persons of—

laudavisti, vocavit, vulneravistis, vocaverunt.

IV. Give Latin of—

of spears.	of fields.	we carried.	we wounded.
to spears.	to a song.	they praised.	ye praised.
of a slave.	of a sailor.	they carried.	he called.

V. Give English of—

1. Mater puellam amavit.	2. Pater filium amabit.	3.
Rex milites laudavit.	4. Milites regem laudaverunt.	5.
Regina servos vocavit.	6. Puer onera portavit.	7.
Onera portavimus.	8. Caesar carmina puellæ laudat.	
9. Pastor oves laudabit.	10. Pastor oves vocavit.	11.
Servi puerum vocaverunt.	12. Nautæ onera portaverunt.	
13. Julia Caesarem amavit.	14. Milites servos vulnera-	
verunt.	15. Dux militem vulnerabit.	

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The slaves carried the burden.	2. The soldiers
praised the king.	3. The kings praised Caesar.
4. The	shepherd called the sheep.
5. The soldiers wounded the	slaves with darts.
6. The queen loved the girl.	

FOURTH DECLENSION.

26. Nouns in -us. Chiefly Masculine.

Singular.

N.	Gradŭs,	<i>a step.</i>
V.	Gradŭs,	<i>O step.</i>
Acc.	Grad-um,	<i>a step.</i>
G.	Grad-ŭs,	<i>of a step.</i>
D.	Grad-ui,	<i>to, or for a step.</i>
Abl.	Grad-u,	<i>by, with, or from a step.</i>

Plural.

N.	Grad-ŭs,	<i>steps.</i>
V.	Grad-ŭs,	<i>O steps.</i>
Acc.	Grad-ŭs,	<i>steps.</i>
G.	Grad-uum,	<i>of steps.</i>
D.	Grad-ibus,	<i>to, or for steps.</i>
Abl.	Grad-ibus,	<i>by, with, or from steps.</i>

27. Nouns in -u. Neuter.

Singular.

N.	Gen-u,	<i>a knee.</i>
V.	Gen-u,	<i>O knee.</i>
Acc.	Gen-u,	<i>a knee.</i>
G.	Gen-ŭs,	<i>of a knee.</i>
D.	Gen-u, ¹	<i>to, or for a knee.</i>
Abl.	Gen-u,	<i>by, with, or from a knee.</i>

Plural.

N.	Gen-ua,	<i>knees.</i>
V.	Gen-ua,	<i>O knees.</i>
Acc.	Gen-ua,	<i>knees.</i>
G.	Gen-uum,	<i>of knees.</i>
D.	Gen-ibus,	<i>to, or for knees.</i>
Abl.	Gen-ibus,	<i>by, with, or, from knees.</i>

NOUNS.

Like <i>gradus</i> .			Like <i>genu</i> .		
exercitus,	(m.)	<i>army.</i>	cornu,	(n.)	<i>horn, wing.</i>
impetus,	(m.)	<i>attack.</i>			
fluctus,	(m.)	<i>wave.</i>			
portus,	(m.)	<i>harbour.</i>			
manus,	(f.)	<i>hand.</i>			

VERB.

facit,	(he) makes.
faciunt,	(they) make.

¹ Instead of gen-ui.² Of an army.

I. Decline the Nouns in the Vocabulary, and give the Genitive and Dative, Singular and Plural, of—*hasta, gladius, ager, regnum, pater, avis, caput.*

Go through the Present, Future, and Perfect Tenses of *voco*.

II. Translate and name cases of—

<i>impetu.</i>	<i>exercitūs.</i>	<i>portum.</i>	<i>cornūs.</i>	<i>cornua.</i>
<i>fluctuum.</i>	<i>exercitui.</i>	<i>portuum.</i>	<i>cornu.</i>	<i>manibus.</i>

III. Give Latin of—

of an army.	to a hand.	harbours.	of an attack.
of armies.	by hands.	of harbours.	by an attack.

IV. Name the Genders of—*miles, mensa, dominus, bellum, ovis, animal, caput.*

V. Give English of—

1. *Cornua animalium pueros terrent.* 2. *Dux exercitum laudat.* 3. *Exercitus Caesaris milites terret.* 4. *Milites impetum faciunt.* 5. *Servus manum puellae hastā vulneravit.* 6. *Nautae portum vident.* 7. *Puella fluctūs maris timet.* 8. *Caesar impetum militum non timet.* 9. *Exercitus hostium impetum facit.* 10. *Fluctus nautam non terret.* 11. *Bella cives terrent.* 12. *Oves leonem timent.* 13. *Julia equum videt.* 14. *Muri Romae stant.* 15. *Gladius regem terret.*

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The leader sees the army of the enemy. 2. Caesar does not fear the attack of the king. 3. Animals have not hands. 4. Men have not horns. 5. The sailor sees the harbour. 6. The sailors do not fear the waves.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

28. Nouns in -es. Mostly feminine.

Singular.

N.	Di-es,	<i>a day.</i>
V.	Di-es,	<i>O day.</i>
Acc.	Di-em,	<i>a day.</i>
G.	Di-ēi,	<i>of a day.</i>
D.	Di-ēi,	<i>to, or for a day.</i>
Abl.	Di-e,	<i>by, with, or from a day.</i>

Plural.

N.	Di-es,	<i>days.</i>
V.	Di-es,	<i>O days.</i>
Acc.	Di-es,	<i>days.</i>
G.	Di-ērum,	<i>of days.</i>
D.	Di-ēbus,	<i>to, or for days.</i>
Abl.	Di-ēbus,	<i>by, with, or from days.</i>

Dies in the Singular is Masculine or Feminine. In the Plural it is Masculine only.

NOUNS.

Gen.

rēs,	rei,	<i>affair, thing.</i>
spēs, ¹	spēi,	<i>hope.</i>
āciēs, ¹	aciēi,	<i>line of battle</i>

VERBS.

Perf.

dēlecto,	delectavi,	<i>I delight.</i>
instruit,	(he) draws up.	instruunt, (they) draw up.

¹ No Gen., Dat., or Abl. Plural.

I. Decline the Nouns in the Vocabulary, and give the Accusative and Ablative, Singular and Plural, of—*rosa*, *equus*, *gener*, *oppidum*, *leo*, *vulnus*, *impetus*. Go through the Present, Future, and Perfect of *laudo*.

II. Translate and name cases of—

<i>rei.</i>	<i>spem.</i>	<i>manum.</i>	<i>manu.</i>	<i>rebus.</i>	<i>Caesaris.</i>
<i>re.</i>	<i>spe.</i>	<i>manūs.</i>	<i>manibus.</i>	<i>militi.</i>	<i>ovium.</i>

III. Give Latin of—

of a thing.	hope (Acc.).	by hope.	to a horse.
to a thing.	of hope.	of a soldier.	of sailors.

IV. Name Genders of—*equus*, *regina*, *rex*, *exercitus*, *res*, *telum*, *flumen*, *genu*.

V. Give English of—

1. *Spes regem delectat.* 2. *Spes victoriae milites delectat.* 3. *Res puellas delectant.* 4. *Res ducem terret.* 5. *Dux rem timet.* 6. *Caesar spem militibus dat.* 7. *Caesar aciem hostium videt.* 8. *Miles hostem hastā occidit.* 9. *Bellum reginam terret.* 10. *Bella spem victoriae non dant.* 11. *Aves diem amant.* 12. *Acies hostium regem terret.* 13. *Dies spem dat.* 14. *Magistri pueros docent.* 15. *Pastor ovem vocavit.*

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The day gives hope. 2. The leader gives hope to the soldiers. 3. The day gives hope of victory. 4. The soldiers do not fear the line of battle. 5. The slave wounded the girl with arrows. 6. The hope of victory delights the king.

ADJECTIVES.

29. Adjectives of three terminations, First and Second Declension—

Bonus, (m.) bona, (f.) bonum, (n.) *good.*

Singular.

	m.	f.	n.
N.	Bon-us.	bon-a.	bon-um.
V.	Bon-e.	bon-a.	bon-um.
Acc.	Bon-um.	bon-am.	bon-um.
G.	Bon-i.	bon-ae.	bon-i.
D.	Bon-o.	bon-ae.	bon-o.
Abl.	Bon-o.	bon-a.	bon-o.

Plural.

	m.	f.	n.
N.	Bon-i.	bon-ae.	bon-a.
V.	Bon-i.	bon-ae.	bon-a.
Acc.	Bon-os.	bon-as.	bon-a.
G.	Bon-ōrum.	bon-ārum.	bon-orum.
D.	Bon-is.	bon-is.	bon-is.
Abl.	Bon-is.	bon-is.	bon-is.

30. An Adjective shows the quality of a Noun, as, “a *good* boy,” “a *bad* girl.”

Notice that the Masculine of *bonus* is declined like *dominus*, the Feminine like *mensa*, and the Neuter like *bellum*.

You must be careful to put the Adjective in the same Gender, Number, and Case as the Noun.

	<i>A good boy.</i>	<i>A good girl.</i>	<i>A good war.</i>
N.	puer bōnus.	puella bōna.	bellum bōnum.
V.	puer bone.	puella bona.	bellum bonum.
Acc.	puerum bonum.	puellam bonam.	bellum bonum.
	&c.	&c.	&c.
mālus	-a -um,	<i>bad.</i> altus	-a -um, <i>high.</i>
multus	-a -um,	<i>many.</i> magnus	-a -um, <i>great.</i>
parvus	-a -um,	<i>small.</i> longus	-a -um, <i>long.</i>

I. Decline, like *bonus*—*magnus, altus, parvus, malus*. Decline together — *regina bona, servus malus, bellum longum*.

Go through the Future and Perfect of *porto*.

II. Translate and name cases of—

<i>insulae parvae.</i>	<i>insularum magnarum.</i>	<i>equorum magnorum.</i>
<i>insulis parvis.</i>	<i>saxi magni.</i>	<i>equis magnis.</i>
<i>amico malo.</i>	<i>saxo magno.</i>	<i>milites multi.</i>
<i>amicorum malorum.</i>	<i>dies longa.</i>	<i>animalia multa.</i>
<i>gradūs longi.</i>	<i>capita magna.</i>	<i>pastoris boni.</i>
<i>fluctuum magnorum.</i>	<i>fluctibus magnis.</i>	<i>militibus bonis.</i>

III. Give Latin of—

of a good boy.	large waves.	to good kings.
to a good boy.	of large waves.	to a good soldier.
of good boys.	of many girls.	by long steps.

IV. Add adjectives, agreeing in gender, number and case, to—*reginae, militibus, sororis, oppidi, fluctuum, puellis, gradibus*.

V. Give English of—

1. *Regina servum bonum amat.* 2. *Oppidum parvum muros altos habet.* 3. *Puer bonus puellas bonas laudat.* 4. *Gener agros multos nautis dat.* 5. *Servi boni oppida magna aedificant.* 6. *Puellae multae mensam longam lavabunt.* 7. *Nautae mali dominum bonum gladio occidunt.* 8. *Pueri parvi regem timent.* 9. *Fluctus magni nautas non terrent.* 10. *Puella parva fluctum magnum timet.* 11. *Puer oppidum magnum videt.* 12. *Milites multi pugnant.* 13. *Servus manūs longas habet.* 14. *Puellae bonae matrem amaverunt.* 15. *Puer magistrum bonum amavit.*

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The good queen loves the good king. 2. The little boys fear the lion. 3. The master loves the little boys. 4. The great towns have high walls. 5. Many soldiers fear Caesar. 6. The king fears many soldiers.

31. Adjectives of three terminations, First and Second Declension.

In -er, -a, -um.							
m.			f.		n.		
Nīger,			nigra,		nigrum, <i>black.</i>		
Singular.				Plural.			
m.		f.	n.	m.		f.	n.
N.	Nīger.	nigr-a.	nigr-um.	Nigr-i.	nigr-ae.	nigr-a.	
V.	Niger.	nigr-a.	nigr-um.	Nigr-i.	nigr-ae.	nigr-a.	
Acc.	Nigr-um.	nigr-am.	nigr-um.	Nigr-os.	nigr-as.	nigr-a.	
G.	Nigr-i.	nigr-ae.	nigr-i.	Nigr-orum.	nigr-arum.	nigr-orum.	
D.	Nigr-o.	nigr-ae.	nigr-o.	Nigr-is.	nigr-is.	nigr-is.	
Abl.	Nigr-o.	nigr-a.	nigr-o.	Nigr-is.	nigr-is.	nigr-is.	

32. Tēner, tenera, tenerum, *tender.*

Singular.			Plural.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. Tēner	-a	-um	Tener-i	-ae	-a
V. Tener	-a	-um	Tener-i	-ae	-a
Acc. Tener-um	-am	-um	Tener-os	-as	-a
G. Tener-i	-ae	-i	Tener-orum	-arum	-orum
D. Tener-o	-ae	-o	Tener-is	-is	-is
Abl. Tener-o	-a	-o	Tener-is	-is	-is

Notice that the Masculine of *nīger* is declined like *māgister*, and that of *tener* like *puer*.

33. *Present Tense of Sum.*

Singular.		Plural.	
1. Sum,	<i>I am.</i>	1. Sūmus,	<i>we are.</i>
2. Ės,	<i>thou art.</i>	2. Estis,	<i>ye are.</i>
3. Est,	<i>he is.</i>	3. Sunt,	<i>they are.</i>

Sum is not a Transitive Verb, and cannot govern an Accusative Case. Thus "the boy is good," *puer bonus est*.

Like *niger*.

pulcher,	pulchra,	pulchrum,	<i>beautiful.</i>
sācer,	sacra,	sacrum,	<i>sacred.</i>
noster,	nostra,	nostrum,	<i>our.</i>

Like *tener*.

miser,	misera,	miserum,	<i>wretched.</i>
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I. Decline, like *niger*, pulcher, sacer, noster, and like *tener*, miser. Decline together—puer niger, insula sacra, telum nostrum.

II. Translate and name cases of—

puellae nigrae.	amico nostro.	templi sacri.
puellis nigris.	amicorum nostrorum.	templa sacra.
civibus miseris.	reginae pulchrae.	bellis miseris.

III. Give Latin of—

of a tender girl.	of sacred animals.	by our arrows.
of tender girls.	of our soldier.	of our heads.
wretched wars.	to a wretched war.	to wretched citizens.

IV. Add adjectives to—puellae, mensa, servo, patribus, sororum, militum, pastoris.

V. Give English of—

1. Rex templum sacrum aedificat.
2. Servus niger est.
3. Regina pulchra regem bonum amat.
4. Templata alta sunt sacra.
5. Puellae tenerae servos nigros timent.
6. Tela nostra servos miseros occidunt.
7. Regina pulchra epistolas scribit.
8. Pulcher es.
9. Milites nostri hostes miseros vulnerant.
10. Milites bella misera timent.
11. Amici nostri flumina sacra vident.
12. Miseri non sumus.
13. Boni estis, O cives.
14. Sorores pulchrae fratrem amabunt.
15. Amor matris sacer est.

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The wretched slave fears the lord.
2. Thou art good.
3. Long wars frighten the wretched soldiers.
4. We are not beautiful.
5. The beautiful girl loves the sailor.
6. The sacred temples have high walls.

ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

34. THIRD DECLENSION.

Tristis, sad. fēlix, happy. ingens, vast.

Singular.

Plural.

	m. f.	n.		m. f.	n.
N.	Trist-is.	triste.	N.	Trist-es.	trist-ia.
V.	Trist-is.	triste.	V.	Trist-es.	trist-ia.
Acc.	Trist-em.	triste.	Acc.	Trist-es.	trist-ia.
G.	Trist-is.		G.	Trist-ium.	
D.	Trist-i.		D.	Trist-ibus.	
Abl.	Trist-i.		Abl.	Trist-ibus.	

35.

N.	Fēlix.		N.	Felic-es.	felic-ia.
V.	Felix.		V.	Felic-es.	felic-ia.
Acc.	Felic-em.	felix.	Acc.	Felic-es.	felic-ia.
G.	Felic-is.		G.	Felic-ium.	
D.	Felic-i.		D.	Felic-ibus.	
Abl.	Felic-i (<i>or e</i>).		Abl.	Felic-ibus.	

36.

N.	Ingens.		N.	Ingent-es.	ingent-ia.
V.	Ingens.		V.	Ingent-es.	ingent-ia.
Acc.	Ingent-em.	ingens.	Acc.	Ingent-es.	ingent-ia.
G.	Ingent-is.		G.	Ingent-ium.	
D.	Ingent-i.		D.	Ingent-ibus.	
Abl.	Ingent-i.		Abl.	Ingent-ibus.	

Adjectives like *tristis* have one form for the Masculine and Feminine in the N. V. A. cases, and one form for the Neuter. In the other cases they have only one form for all three genders.

Adjectives like *felix* and *ingens* have only one form for all genders, except in the Accusative Singular, and in the N. V. A. Plural.

Like *tristis*.Like *felix*.Like *ingens*.

fortis,	<i>brave.</i>	fērox	-ōcis,	<i>haughty.</i>	sāpiens,	<i>wise.</i>
brēvis,	<i>short.</i>	audax	-ācis,	<i>bold.</i>	pātiens,	<i>patient.</i>
lēvis,	<i>light.</i>					
grāvis,	<i>heavy.</i>					
dulcis,	<i>sweet.</i>					

I. Decline, like *tristis*, *levis*, *dulcis*, *gravis* ; like *felix*, *audax*, and like *ingens*, *sapiens*.

Decline together—soror *tristis*, pater *audax*, magister *sapiens*.

II. Translate and name cases of—

regi sapienti.	judicibus patientibus.	onus grave.
pueri felices.	militi audaci.	onera gravia.
pueris felicibus.	milites audaces.	magistri sapientis.

III. Give Latin of—

of a wise king.	bold soldiers.	by a heavy burden.
to wise kings.	of bold soldiers.	heavy burdens.
	sweet sisters.	of sad slaves.

IV. Add adjectives to—matres, patri, fluminis, hoste, regum, pueris, reginas.

V. Give English of—

1. Sorores tristes matrem non amant. 2. Servi patientes onera gravia portant. 3. Miles audax Caesarem laudat. 4. Magister sapiens pueros malos terret. 5. Rex milites patientes laudat. 6. Dux sapiens sagittas leves non timet. 7. Servi audaces dominum bonum sagittis occidunt. 8. Milites multi Caesarem timent. 9. Onus grave servum patientem non terret. 10. Milites onus leve portabunt. 11. Milites regis fortes sunt. 12. Dies breves sunt. 13. Milites audaces ducem amabunt. 14. Miles audax et sapiens est. 15. Dux ferox puerum terret.

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The soldiers of the great king are brave. 2. The mother of the bold leader is patient. 3. The leader wounds the wise master with a spear. 4. The days are not short. 5. The patient slaves will carry the heavy burdens. 6. Caesar praises the brave soldier.

QUESTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

- I. Go through the Present of—do, laudo, aedifico ; the Future of—sto, orno, canto ; and the Imperfect of—amo, lavo, do.
- II. Point out the Subjects, Objects, and Predicates in—The queen sees the king. The stone wounds the king. Puella nautam amat. Nauta regem vulnerat. Regina rosam dabat.
- III. (1) What is a Noun ? What is the difference between a Common and a Proper Noun ?
 (2) How many numbers are there in a Verb, and how many genders in Nouns ?
 (3) What case does a Transitive Verb govern ?
 (4) To what time do the Imperfect and Future point ?
 (5) What is the difference between a Transitive and an Intransitive Verb ? Give examples.
- IV. (1) Add objects to—Hasta — vulnerat. Caesar — vincit. Puella — dat. Servus — aedificat. Servi — portant.
 (2) Add adjectives to—servi, pueros, regum, sororibus, maris, nautarum, belli.
- V. Decline—nauta, servus, ager, pastor in the Singular, and rex, ovis, exercitus, res, bellum triste in the Plural.
- VI. Translate and name cases of—
 mensae. equum. ove. ducibus. Caesaris.
 nautis. equo. amicorum. leoni. capita.
 fluminibus. vulnera. vulneribus. animalium. fluctibus.
- VII. Give Latin of—
 of a queen. of a wound. of a wave. by hope.
 to roses. of wounds. to an army. of a long war.
 of sad sisters.
 to brave generals.

III. Give English of—

(1.) 1. Puellae rosas multas dant. 2. Nauta dominum bonum vulnerat. 3. Servus reginam saxo vulnerat. 4. Magister librum puero dabit. 5. Servi oppidum aedificant. 6. Mensam lavant. 7. Oppida parva muros parvos habent. 8. Fluctus magnus nautam audacem non terret. 9. Puellae tenerae servos nigros timent. 10. Regina pulchra epistulas multas scribit.

(2) 1. Servus tristis est. 2. Caesar aciem hostium videt. 3. Pueri parvi hostes timent. 4. Milites nostri hostes miseros hastis vulnerant. 5. Mali estis, O cives. 6. Miles patiens onus leve portavit. 7. Magister sapiens pueros malos terret. 8. Soror puerorum feliciam matrem amat. 9. Sagittae nostrae hostes terrent. 10. Amicus Caesarem vulnerat.

(3) 1. Rex bonus milites audaces laudat. 2. Pastor bonus oves amat. 3. Pastores mali oves non amabunt. 4. Nautae portum magnum vident. 5. Exercitus Caesaris impetum facit. 6. Animalia patientia onera portabant. 7. Avis vocem servi timet. 8. Dux nomina militibus dat. 9. Corpora servorum vulnera habent. 10. Pueri hastas militum capiunt.

X. Give Latin of—

1. The good soldier loves the leader. 2. The slave will carry many burdens. 3. The soldiers have spears. 4. The father of the boy sees the brave king. 5. Caesar will praise the leader's soldiers. 6. We love peace. 7. They will love Caesar. 8. Wars frighten the queen. 9. The sad girls do not love the leader. 10. The animals will not carry the burdens.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

37. A Pronoun is a word used *instead of* a Noun. Thus if your name is John, and you want to say that you love your father, you would not say "John loves his father," but "*I* love my father." You use "*I*" instead of the Noun "John," and "*I*" is called a Pronoun.

There are Pronouns for the first, second, and third persons.

I,	first person Singular.	we,	first person Plural.
thou,	second „ „	(you) ye,	second „ „
he,	third „ „	they,	third „ „

38. Pronoun of the first Person.

Singular.

N.	Ego,	<i>I.</i>
Acc.	Mē,	<i>me.</i>
G.	Mēi,	<i>of me.</i>
D.	Mihī,	<i>to, or for me.</i>
Abl.	Mē,	<i>by, or with me.</i>

Plural.

N.	Nōs,	<i>we.</i>
Acc.	Nōs,	<i>us.</i>
G.	Nostri (<i>or</i> Nostrum),	<i>of us.</i>
D.	Nōbis,	<i>to, or for us.</i>
Abl.	Nōbis,	<i>by, or with us.</i>

39. Pronoun of the second Person.

Singular.

N.	Tū,	<i>thou (you).</i>
Acc.	Tē,	<i>thee (you).</i>
G.	Tūi,	<i>of thee (you).</i>
D.	Tībi,	<i>to, or for thee (you).</i>
Abl.	Tē,	<i>by, or with thee (you).</i>

Plural.

N.	Vōs,	<i>ye (you).</i>
Acc.	Vōs,	<i>you.</i>
G.	Vestri (<i>or</i> Vestrum),	<i>of you.</i>
D.	Vōbis,	<i>to, or for you.</i>
Abl.	Vōbis,	<i>by, or with you.</i>

I. Decline *dies*, *regina*, *telum* in the Singular, and *miles*, *ovis*, *fluctus* in the Plural.

Go through the Perfect and Future of *porto* and *laudo*.

II. Add adjectives to—*milites*, *onera*, *regis*, *puellarum*, *pueris*, *murorum*.

III. Translate and name cases of—

teli. *reginae*. *dominos*. *templa sacra*. *militum*.
ovium. *die*. *puellis pulchris*. *avibus*. *onera*.

IV. Give Latin of—

of a girl. of soldiers. of armies. thou lovest. we praise.
to girls. to sheep. to days. he carries. they wound.

V. Point out the mistakes in—

Servus onus gravem timet. *Tela servum terret.*
Regina puella amant. *Rex reginam amaverunt.*

VI. Give English of—

1. *Ego te amo.* 2. *Tu me amas.* 3. *Ego vos laudo.*
4. *Tu nos laudas.* 5. *Nos servi onera portamus.* 6. *Vos magistrum non laudatis.* 7. *Ego librum vobis dabo.* 8. *Rex gladium nobis dat.* 9. *Puer rosam mihi dabit.*
10. *Miles gladios servis dat.* 11. *Pater bonus matrem patientem laudavit.* 12. *Pater agros generis dat.*
13. *Bella spem victoriae non dant.* 14. *Servi puerum vocaverunt.* 15. *Civis hostem telo vulnerabit.*

VII. Give Latin of—

1. I love peace : you love war. 2. We praise the girl.
3. You praise the boy. 4. I give roses to your girls.
5. The soldiers give spears to us. 6. The king gives me a spear.

THE VERBS.

40. You have learnt that the Verb has two numbers, Singular and Plural, and three Persons in each number, first, second, and third.

The Verb has also tenses. An action must either be being done *now*, or about to be done in the *future*, or have been done in the *past*. Time must either be Present, Future, or Past. These are the tenses of the Verb "I love."

Present,	I love (<i>or am loving</i>).
Future Simple,	I shall love.
Imperfect,	I was loving.
Perfect,	I loved (<i>or have loved</i>).
Future Perfect,	I shall have loved.
Pluperfect,	I had loved.

41. A Verb has also different **Moods** or **ways** of speaking of an action. These Moods are the Indicative (*I love*, &c., as above), the Subjunctive (*I may (might) love*, &c.), the Imperative (*love thou*, &c.), and the Infinitive (*to love*, &c.). But in this book you will not learn very much about any Mood except the Indicative, which is the mood stating a *fact*.

42. The Verb **Sum**. Indicative Mood.*Present.*

Singular.	Plural.
1. sum, <i>I am.</i>	1. sūmus, <i>we are.</i>
2. es, <i>thou art.</i>	2. estis, <i>ye (you) are.</i>
3. est, <i>he is.</i>	3. sunt, <i>they are.</i>

Future Simple.

1. ěro, <i>I shall be.</i>	1. ěřimus, <i>we shall be.</i>
2. ěris, <i>thou wilt be.</i>	2. ěřitis, <i>ye (you) will be.</i>
3. ěrit, <i>he will be.</i>	3. ěrunt, <i>they will be.</i>

Imperfect.

1. ěram, <i>I was.</i>	1. ěrāmus, <i>we were.</i>
2. ěrās, <i>thou wast.</i>	2. ěrātis, <i>ye (you) were.</i>
3. ěrat, <i>he was.</i>	3. ěrant, <i>they were.</i>

Remember that the Verb must agree with its Subject in Number and Person.

I. Show which of the following Verbs are Transitive and which Intransitive—I love, I stand, I praise, I run, I give.

II. Name the Tenses of—I have loved, I was running, I shall love, I shall have praised, I had loved.

III. Decline—*nauta*, *servus*, *templum*, *vox*, *avis*, *animal*, *exercitus* in the Singular, and *gener*, *rex bonus* in the Plural.

IV. Show the mistakes in—*Puer sapientem erat*. *Rex miles laudat*. *Regina puellam laudant*. *Servus oneros portat*.

V. Point out the Subject, Object, and Predicate in—*Rex militem laudat*. *Caesar ducem occidit*. *Puellae rosas dant*.

VI. Give English of—

1. *Puer bonus est*. 2. *Nos tristes sumus*. 3. *Mare altum est*. 4. *Servus tristis erat*. 5. *Caesar audax erit*. 6. *Ego patiens eram*. 7. *Sagittae leves erant*. 8. *Onus grave erit*. 9. *Spes bona est*. 10. *Hostes audaces erant*. 11. *Magister bonus patiens erit*. 12. *Gladius longus erat*. 13. *Pater sapiens pueros docet*. 14. *Mater bona puellam non terret*. 15. *Miles audax hostem hasta vulnerabit*.

VII. Give Latin of—

1. The slave will be patient. 2. The swords are long. 3. The spears were light. 4. The burdens were heavy. 5. The masters will be patient. 6. Caesar is sad.

43.

SUM, INDICATIVE MOOD.

Perfect.

Singular.

1. fu-i, *I was.*¹
2. fu-isti, *thou wast.*
3. fu-it, *he was.*

Plural.

1. fu-īmus, *we were.*
2. fu-istis, *ye were.*²
3. fu-ērunt,
(or-ēre), } *they were.*

Future Perfect.

Singular.

1. fu-ēro, *I shall have been.*
2. fu-ēris, *thou wilt have been.*
3. fu-ērit, *he will have been.*

Plural.

1. fu-ērīmus, *we shall have been.*
2. fu-ērītis, *ye will have been.*
3. fu-ērint, *they will have been.*

Pluperfect.

Singular.

1. fu-eram, *I had been.*
2. fu-erās, *thou hadst been.*
3. fu-erat, *he had been.*

Plural.

1. fu-erāmus, *we had been.*
2. fu-erātis, *ye had been.*
3. fu-erant, *they had been.*

NOUNS.

- verb-um -i, (n.) *word.*
 hiem-s -is, (f.) *winter.*
 urb-s -is, (f.) *city.*

¹ Or, *I have been*, &c.² Or, *you*, and so all through the Verbs.

I. Decline—*malus, sacer, brevis, sapiens* in the Singular, and *telum* grave in the Plural.

Give the Genitive Singular and Dative Plural of—
hasta, equus, aper, templum, leo, pater, hostis, fluctus, dies. Name the Genders of these Nouns.

II. Give English of—

<i>militis.</i>	<i>oneribus.</i>	<i>re.</i>	<i>sorori tristi.</i>
<i>servis.</i>	<i>gradui.</i>	<i>dierum.</i>	<i>servorum tristium.</i>

III. Give Latin of—

of a girl.	to a slave.	by an arrow.	of a soldier.
of girls.	to slaves.	by arrows.	of soldiers.

IV. Give English of—

1. *Verba bona fuerant.* 2. *Rex sapiens fuit.* 3. *Milites audaces fuerunt.* 4. *Hiems brevis fuit.* 5. *Spes brevis fuerat.* 6. *Milites Caesaris tristes fuerint.* 7. *Puer tristis fuerat.* 8. *Muri urbis alti fuerunt.* 9. *Templum sacrum fuit.* 10. *Cornua longa fuerunt.* 11. *Rex sapiens hostes vincit.* 12. *Hostes Caesarem timent.* 13. *Pater pueri tristis erit.* 14. *Dominus servos malos vulnerabit.* 15. *Ego te non amo.*

V. Give Latin of—

1. The master was sad. 2. The boys were good. 3. The slave had been patient. 4. The winters were short. 5. The words had been wise. 6. The wall of the city was high.

VERBS.

44. There are four Conjugations of Verbs. They are known by the last vowel but one in the Infinitive Mood :—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
1. Am-o, <i>I love.</i>	amā-re.	āmāv-i.	amāt-um.
2. Mōne-o, <i>I advise.</i>	monē-re.	mōnu-i.	monīt-um.
3. Rēg-o, <i>I rule.</i>	reg-ē-re.	rex-i.	rect-um.
4. Audi-o, <i>I hear.</i>	aud-ī-re.	aud-īv-i.	audīt-um.

The part of the Verb which does not change is called the **Stem**. Thus **ama-** is the Present Stem of **amo**, **āmāv-** is the Perfect Stem, and **amāt-** is the Supine Stem. The endings of the different Tenses and Persons are added on to the stem. Thus, ām-(a)o, āmāv-i, āmā-bo.

45. FIRST CONJUGATION.

Indicative Mood. (From Present Stem *ama-*.)

Present.

Singular.	Plural.
1. am-o, ¹ <i>I love.</i>	1. āmā-mus, <i>we love.</i>
2. amā-s, <i>thou lovest.</i>	2. āmā-tis, <i>ye love.</i>
3. amā-t, <i>he loves.</i>	3. āma-nt, <i>they love.</i>

Future Simple.

1. āmā-bo, <i>I shall love.</i>	1. āmā-bīmus, <i>we shall love.</i>
2. āmā-bis, <i>thou wilt love.</i>	2. āmā-bītis, <i>ye will love.</i>
3. āmā-bit, <i>he will love.</i>	3. āmā-bunt, <i>they will love.</i>

Imperfect.

1. āmā-bam, <i>I was loving.</i>	1. āmā-bāmus, <i>we were loving.</i>
2. āmā-bās, <i>thou wast loving.</i>	2. āmā-bātis, <i>ye were loving.</i>
3. āmā-bat, <i>he was loving.</i>	3. āmā-bant, <i>they were loving.</i>

VERBS.

vulnĕro, *I wound.*

do, *I give.*

¹ For *ama-o*.

I. Name the conjugation of—portāre, vincēre, munire, timēre, laudāre, docēre, scribēre, punire, habēre. Write down the chief parts of laudo, terreo, munio.

II. Go through the Present, Future Simple, and Imperfect of porto and vulnero.

III. Translate, and name persons of—

laudas.	lavabat.	dabas.	laudamus.
laudatis.	laudabis.	lavabant.	dabamus.

IV. Give Latin of—

I was praising.	thou wilt carry.	I carried.
I praised.	ye will praise.	they carried.
we were carrying.	they will wound.	they were carrying.
	he praised.	we praise.

V. Give English of—

1. Regina puellam amat. 2. Rex puerum bonum amabit. 3. Servus onus portabat. 4. Milites onera gravia portabunt. 5. Nos militem vulnerabimus. 6. Pueri onera portabant. 7. Rex milites laudat. 8. Caesar milites audaces laudabat. 9. Regina rosas puellae laudabit. 10. Puellae nautam amabunt. 11. Hostes ducem sapientem laudabunt. 12. Dux hostem sagittis vulnerabat. 13. Puer puellam miseram vocabat. 14. Regina pueros regis laudabit. 15. Caesar puellas pulchras laudat.

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The slave was carrying the burden. 2. The soldier praises the good leader. 3. The wise king will praise the soldier of Caesar. 4. The soldiers were wounding the slave with darts. 5. The queen praises the girls. 6. The girl will give a book to the boy.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

*Indicative Mood.*46. Perfect Stem (*amav-*) Tenses.*Perfect.*

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>ămāv-i, I loved.</i> ¹	1. <i>ămāv-imus, we loved.</i>
2. <i>ămāv-isti, thou lovedst.</i>	2. <i>ămāv-istis, ye loved.</i>
3. <i>ămāv-it, he loved.</i>	3. <i>ămāv-ērunt (or -ēre), they loved.</i>

Future Perfect.

Singular.

1. <i>ămāv-ěro,</i>	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
2. <i>ămāv-ěris,</i>	<i>thou wilt have loved.</i>
3. <i>ămāv-ěrit,</i>	<i>he will have loved.</i>

Plural.

1. <i>ămāv-ěrīmus,</i>	<i>we shall have loved.</i>
2. <i>ămāv-ěrītis,</i>	<i>ye will have loved.</i>
3. <i>ămāv-ěrīnt,</i>	<i>they will have loved.</i>

Pluperfect.

Singular.

1. <i>ămāv-ěram,</i>	<i>I had loved.</i>
2. <i>ămāv-ěrās,</i>	<i>thou hadst loved.</i>
3. <i>ămāv-ěrat,</i>	<i>he had loved.</i>

Plural.

1. <i>ămāv-ěrāmus,</i>	<i>we had loved.</i>
2. <i>ămāv-ěrātis,</i>	<i>ye had loved.</i>
3. <i>ămāv-ěrant,</i>	<i>they had loved.</i>

VERBS.

<i>rōgo,</i>	<i>rōgā-re,</i>	<i>rōgāv-i,</i>	<i>rōgāt-um,</i>	<i>I ask for.</i>
<i>vōco,</i>	<i>vōcā-re,</i>	<i>vōcāv-i,</i>	<i>vōcāt-um,</i>	<i>I call.</i>
<i>pugno,</i>	<i>pugnā-re,</i>	<i>pugnāv-i,</i>	<i>pugnāt-um,</i>	<i>I fight.</i>

ADVERB.

fortiter, bravely.

¹ Or, *I have loved, &c.*

I. Go through the Perfect, Future Perfect, and Pluperfect of—*rogo, voco, pugno.*

II. Translate, and name persons of—

<i>rogaverat.</i>	<i>vocavisti.</i>	<i>pugnaverunt.</i>	<i>rogavero.</i>
<i>vocaverimus.</i>	<i>rogaverit.</i>	<i>vocavistis.</i>	<i>pugnavit.</i>

III. Give Latin of—

I called.	we wounded.	thou hadst called.
I shall have fought.	they called.	ye will have called.
we call.	ye praise.	they fight.
	we wound.	

IV. Give English of—

1. *Magister puerum laudavit.* 2. *Servus onera portavit.*
3. *Servi onera gravia portaverunt.* 4. *Pater puellam vocaverat.* 5. *Mater tristis puellas vocaverit.* 6. *Miles fortiter pugnavit.* 7. *Caesar fortiter pugnaverat.* 8. *Puellae nautam non vocaverunt.* 9. *Frater hastam rogavit.* 10. *Caesar sagittas rogaverat.* 11. *Julia nautam audacem amaverat.* 12. *Animalia ingentia servos miseros cornibus vulnerant.* 13. *Servus dominum telo vulneraverat.* 14. *Ego non pugnabo.* 15. *Milites fortiter pugnaverant.*

V. Give Latin of—

1. I had not fought. 2. The slave fought bravely. 3. The soldier had wounded the king. 4. The boy will have loved the father. 5. The girl had called the animals. 6. The mother asks for a rose.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

47. Moneo, monē-re, monu-i, monīt-um.

*Indicative Mood.*Present Stem (*mone-*) Tenses.*Present.*

Singular.		Plural.	
1. mōnē-o,	<i>I advise.</i>	1. mōnē-mus,	<i>we advise.</i>
2. mōnē-s,	<i>thou advisest.</i>	2. mōnē-tis,	<i>ye advise.</i>
3. mōnē-t,	<i>he advises.</i>	3. mōne-nt,	<i>they advise.</i>

Future Simple.

Singular.

1. mōnē-bo,	<i>I shall advise.</i>
2. mōnē-bis,	<i>thou wilt advise.</i>
3. mōnē-bit,	<i>he will advise.</i>

Plural.

1. mōnē-bīmus,	<i>we shall advise.</i>
2. mōnē-bītis,	<i>ye will advise.</i>
3. mōnē-bunt,	<i>they will advise.</i>

Imperfect.

Singular.

1. mōnē-bam,	<i>I was advising.</i>
2. mōnē-bās,	<i>thou wast advising.</i>
3. mōnē-bat,	<i>he was advising.</i>

Plural.

1. mōnē-bāmus,	<i>we were advising.</i>
2. mōnē-bātis,	<i>ye were advising.</i>
3. mōnē-bant,	<i>they were advising.</i>

VERBS.

hābeo,	habē-re,	habu-i,	habīt-um,	<i>I have.</i>
dōceo,	docē-re,	docu-i,	doct-um,	<i>I teach.</i>
tīmeo,	timē-re,	timu-i,		<i>I fear.</i>
terreo,	terrē-re,	terru-i,	terrīt-um,	<i>I frighten.</i>

I. Go through the Present, Future Simple, and Imperfect of—habeo, doceo, terreo.

Decline—amicus, mater, animal, mater tristis.

II. Translate, and name persons of—

docemus.	laudas.	habet.	docebis.
docebimus.	laudant	habetis.	docebas.
	times.	habebas.	
	timetis.	habebamus.	

III. Give Latin of—

I was teaching.	I shall have.	they were fearing.
we love.	I shall teach.	we shall have.
he will frighten.	they praise.	

IV. Give English of—

1. Miles hastam habet. 2. Rex bonus hostes non timet. 3. Milites servos terrebant. 4. Dux fortis milites Caesaris non timebit. 5. Magister patiens puellam docebit. 6. Sagittae servos terrent. 7. Cives bellum longum timebant. 8. Caesar hostes terrebit. 9. Milites audaces bella longa non timebunt. 10. Mater puellam pulchram docebat. 11. Leo canem terrebit. 12. Canis puerum non timet. 13. Magistri pueros docebant. 14. Milites sagittas longas habent. 15. Soror rosas multas habebit. 16. Regina bellum triste timebat.

V. Give Latin of—

1. The queen does not fear the king. 2. The king will frighten the soldiers. 3. Sad wars were frightening the citizens. 4. The citizens will fear the long war. 5. The master was teaching the boys of the king. 6. The soldiers will have spears and arrows.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

48. Perfect Stem (*monu-*) Tenses.*Perfect.*

Singular.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. mōnŭ-i, | <i>I advised.</i> ¹ |
| 2. mōnŭ-isti, | <i>thou advisedst.</i> |
| 3. mōnŭ-it, | <i>he advised.</i> |

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. mōnŭ-īmus, | <i>we advised.</i> |
| 2. mōnŭ-istis, | <i>ye advised.</i> |
| 3. mōnŭ-ērunt (<i>or</i>
-ēre), | <i>they advised.</i> |

Future Perfect.

Singular.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. mōnŭ-ĕro, | <i>I shall have advised.</i> |
| 2. mōnŭ-ĕris, | <i>thou wilt have advised.</i> |
| 3. mōnŭ-ĕrit, | <i>he will have advised.</i> |

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. mōnŭ-ĕrīmus, | <i>we shall have advised.</i> |
| 2. mōnŭ-ĕrītis, | <i>ye will have advised.</i> |
| 3. mōnŭ-ĕrint, | <i>they will have advised.</i> |

Pluperfect.

Singular.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. mōnŭ-ĕram, | <i>I had advised.</i> |
| 2. mōnŭ-ĕrās, | <i>thou hadst advised.</i> |
| 3. mōnŭ-ĕrāt, | <i>he had advised.</i> |

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. mōnŭ-ĕrāmus, | <i>we had advised.</i> |
| 2. mōnŭ-ĕrātis, | <i>ye had advised.</i> |
| 3. mōnŭ-ĕrant, | <i>they had advised.</i> |

¹ Or, *I have advised*, &c.

I. Go through Perfect, Future Perfect, and Pluperfect of—
doceo, timeo, terreo.

Decline—aper, gener, pater, bellum triste.

II. Translate, and name persons of—

docuisti.	timuerat.	terrueras.	timuit.	terrui.
laudaverat.	vocavit.	docuerunt.	timuerit.	docuerit.

III. Give Latin of—

I have taught.	I shall have had.	I had frightened.
I shall praise.	they will have.	they had feared.
	they frightened.	

IV. Show any mistakes in—

Magister **puer** docebit. Regina **puellis** vocaverant.
Milites tela **habet**. Ego hastam **habet**.

V. Give English of—

1. Leo canes timuit. 2. Rex pueros terruerat. 3.
Magister bonus pueros multos docuerat. 4. Mare altum
fluctus altos habuit. 5. Servus miser onera magna habuerit.
6. Miles sagittas multas habet. 7. Milites audaces
hostem terruerant. 8. Pater puerum malum monuit.
9. Terra portum bonum habuit. 10. Animalia capita
habent. 11. Regina sapiens ducem militum monuerat.
12. Aves vocem puerorum timuerint. 13. Ego te non
docebo. 14. Pater pueros docuerat. 15. Puer libros
multos habuit.

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The king had frightened the soldiers. 2. The little
birds will have feared the voice of the queen. 3. The
sea has great waves. 4. The lord had not feared the
slaves. 5. The wise king had warned the leader.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

49. rĕgo, reg-ĕ-re, rex-i, rect-um, *I rule.**Indicative Mood.*

Present Stem (reg-) Tenses.

Present.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. rĕg-o,	<i>I rule.</i>	1. rĕg-ĭmus,	<i>we rule.</i>
2. rĕg-is,	<i>thou rulest.</i>	2. rĕg-ĭtis,	<i>ye rule.</i>
3. rĕg-it,	<i>he rules.</i>	3. rĕg-unt,	<i>they rule.</i>

Future Simple.

Singular.

1. rĕg-am,	<i>I shall rule.</i>
2. rĕg-ēs,	<i>thou wilt rule.</i>
3. rĕg-et,	<i>he will rule.</i>

Plural.

1. rĕg-ēmus,	<i>we shall rule.</i>
2. rĕg-ētis,	<i>ye will rule.</i>
3. rĕg-ent,	<i>they will rule.</i>

Imperfect.

Singular.

1. rĕg-ēbam,	<i>I was ruling.</i>
2. reg-ēbās,	<i>thou wast ruling.</i>
3. reg-ēbat,	<i>he was ruling.</i>

Plural.

1. rĕg-ēbāmus,	<i>we were ruling.</i>
2. rĕg-ēbātis,	<i>ye were ruling.</i>
3. rĕg-ēbant,	<i>they were ruling.</i>

VERBS.

duco,	duc-ĕ-re,	dux-i,	duct-um,	<i>I lead.</i>
mitto,	mitt-ĕ-re,	mīs-i,	miss-um,	<i>I send.</i>
vinco,	vinc-ĕ-re,	vīc-i,	vict-um,	<i>I conquer</i>
scribo,	scrib-ĕ-re,	scrips-i,	script-um,	<i>I write.</i>
occīdo,	occīd-ĕ-re,	occid-i,	occis-um,	<i>I kill, slay.</i>

I. Go through the Present, Future Simple, and Imperfect of—vinco, duco, scribo.

Decline—caput, liber, sagitta, puella sapiens.

II. Translate, and name persons of—

scribebam.	dūcis.	mittimus.	vincis.	vinces.
scribet.	ducitis.	mittunt.	vincebat.	vincetis.

III. Give Latin of—

I shall write.	I was sending.	I shall conquer.
he will write.	you will send.	he will conquer.
they were writing.	he was sending.	they will conquer.
they send.	we teach.	ye hold.

IV. Give English of—

1. Puer epistulam scribit. 2. Puella epistulas scribet.
 3. Magister sapiens libros multos scribebat. 4. Dux milites hostium vincet. 5. Regina epistulam mittebat.
 6. Caesar milites ducet. 7. Dominus servum malum non mittit. 8. Regina servos et equos mittebat. 9. Pastor canem mittet. 10. Rex audax milites multos mittebat.
 11. Caesar hostes multos vincet. 12. Ego te mittam.
 13. Reges regunt. 14. Pater librum puero dabat. 15. Regina rosas pulchras puellis dabit.

V. Give Latin of—

1. The king sends a sword. 2. The soldiers were sending letters. 3. The bold leader will conquer the enemy. 4. The queen was writing a long letter. 5. Caesar conquers the soldiers of the king. 6. The girl was leading the horses.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

*Indicative Mood.*50. Perfect Stem (*rex-*) Tenses.*Perfect.*

Singular.		Plural.	
1. rex-i,	<i>I ruled.</i> ¹	1. rex-īmus,	<i>we ruled.</i>
2. rex-isti,	<i>thou ruledst.</i>	2. rex-istis,	<i>ye ruled.</i>
3. rex-it,	<i>he ruled.</i>	3. rex-ērunt (or -ēre),	<i>they ruled.</i>

Future Perfect.

Singular.

1. rex-ĕro,	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>
2. rex-ĕris,	<i>thou wilt have ruled.</i>
3. rex-ĕrit,	<i>he will have ruled.</i>

Plural.

1. rex-ĕrīmus,	<i>we shall have ruled.</i>
2. rex-ĕrītis,	<i>ye will have ruled.</i>
3. rex-ĕrint,	<i>they will have ruled.</i>

Pluperfect.

Singular.

1. rex-ĕram,	<i>I had ruled.</i>
2. rex-ĕrās,	<i>thou hadst ruled.</i>
3. rex-ĕrat,	<i>he had ruled.</i>

Plural.

1. rex-ĕrāmus,	<i>we had ruled.</i>
2. rex-ĕrātis,	<i>ye had ruled.</i>
3. rex-ĕrant,	<i>they had ruled.</i>

VERB.

facio,	făc-ĕ-re,	fĕc-i,	fact-um,	<i>I make.</i>
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¹ Or, *I have ruled*, &c.

Verbs of the Third Declension in *io*, like *facio*, drop the *i* before another *i*, a final *e*, and *ĕr* (not before *ĕr*).

I. Go through the Perfect, Future Perfect, and Pluperfect of—duco, mitto, scribo.

Decline—saxum, pastor, civis, spes longa.

II. Translate and name persons of—

vicerat.	duxisti.	duxero.	miserat.	scripsi.
vicerit.	duxit.	miserit.	miserunt.	scripserunt.

III. Give Latin of—

he conquered.	I have written.	he had written.
they conquered.	thou hast written.	ye had written.
I shall have led.	I had led.	

IV. Translate, and name cases of—

ovium.	aciei.	spe.	gradui.	sororis.	tristis.
ovibus.	acie.	rosis.	exercitu.	regi.	sapienti.

V. Give English of—

1. Pastor oves misit. 2. Cives ducem miserant. 3. Mater epistulas multas scripserit. 4. Hostes impetum fecerunt. 5. Pater bonus librum sapientem scripsit. 6. Caesar milites multos hostium vicerat. 7. Amicus servi equum et canem duxerat. 8. Caesar impetum fecit. 9. Rex fortis milites multos duxerat. 10. Dominus canes et oves miserat. 11. Ego onera multa mittam. 12. Pastor bonus oves amat. 13. Pastor malus oves non amavit. 14. Servi miseri dominum timebant. 15. Rex templum sacrum aedificabit.

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The girl led the horse. 2. The king had led many soldiers. 3. The army made a charge. 4. The sailor had sent many letters. 5. Caesar had conquered the enemies of the king. 6. The lord had sent the good slaves.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

51. audio, audī-re, audīv-i, audīt-um, *I hear.**Indicative Mood.*Present Stem (*audi-*) Tenses.*Present.*

Singular.		Plural.	
1. audi-o,	<i>I hear.</i>	1. audī-mus,	<i>we hear.</i>
2. audī-s,	<i>thou hearest.</i>	2. audī-tis,	<i>ye hear.</i>
3. audi-t,	<i>he hears.</i>	3. audī-unt,	<i>they hear.</i>

Future Simple.

Singular.

1. audi-am,	<i>I shall hear.</i>
2. audi-ēs,	<i>thou wilt hear.</i>
3. audi-et,	<i>he will hear.</i>

Plural.

1. audi-ēmus,	<i>we shall hear.</i>
2. audi-ētis,	<i>ye will hear.</i>
3. audi-ent,	<i>they will hear.</i>

Imperfect.

Singular.

1. audi-ēbam,	<i>I was hearing.</i>
2. audi-ēbās,	<i>thou wast hearing.</i>
3. audi-ēbat,	<i>he was hearing.</i>

Plural.

1. audi-ēbāmus,	<i>we were hearing.</i>
2. audi-ēbātis,	<i>ye were hearing.</i>
3. audi-ēbant,	<i>they were hearing.</i>

VERBS.

pūnio,	pūnī-re,	puniv-i,	pūnīt-um,	<i>I punish</i>
mūnio,	mūnī-re,	muniv-i,	mūnīt-um,	<i>I fortify.</i>

NOUN.

arx,	arcis (<i>f.</i>),	<i>citadel.</i>
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I. Go through the Present, Future Simple, and Imperfect of —punio and munio.

Decline—servus, rex, flumen, exercitus, dies brevis.

II. Translate, and name persons of—

punit.	muniebas.	puniebamus.	munitis.
puniet.	muniebatis.	muniunt.	muniebant.

III. Give Latin of—

I fortify.	thou wilt punish.	I shall fortify.
ye fortify.	they will punish.	he punishes.

IV. Translate, and name cases of—

regis.	rosā.	pueri.	gladio.	fluctibus.
regibus.	rosarum.	puerorum.	gladiorum.	manu.

V. Give English of—

1. Dominus servum punit. 2. Domini servos punient.
3. Dominus patiens servos non puniet. 4. Caesar urbem muniebat. 5. Milites fortes urbem munient. 6. Regina

- vocem patris boni audiebat. 7. Miles civem puniet. 8. Rex arcem altam muniebat. 9. Avis vocem servi timuit.
10. Pastor oves vocaverat. 11. Regina epistulas multas miserat. 12. Animalia onera gravia portabunt. 13. Regina milites regis laudavit. 14. Servi onera levia non timebunt. 15. Ego vos non terrebo.

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The lord punishes the bad slaves. 2. The lords will not punish the slaves. 3. Caesar was fortifying the city. 4. The queen will hear the voice of the girl. 5. The soldiers of Caesar were fortifying the city. 6. The master will punish the bad boys.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

52.

Indicative Mood.

Perfect stem (audiv-) Tenses.

Perfect.

Singular.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. audiv-i, | <i>I heard.</i> ¹ |
| 2. audiv-isti, | <i>thou heardest.</i> |
| 3. audiv-it, | <i>he heard.</i> |

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. audiv-imus, | <i>we heard.</i> |
| 2. audiv-istis, | <i>ye heard.</i> |
| 3. āudiv-ērunt, | <i>they heard.</i> |
- (or ēre)

Future Perfect.

Singular.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. audiv-ĕro, | <i>I shall have heard.</i> |
| 2. audiv-ĕris, | <i>thou wilt have heard.</i> |
| 3. āudiv-ĕrit, | <i>he will have heard.</i> |

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. audiv-ĕrimus, | <i>we shall have heard.</i> |
| 2. audiv-ĕritis, | <i>ye will have heard.</i> |
| 3. audiv-ĕrint, | <i>they will have heard.</i> |

Pluperfect.

Singular.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. audiv-ĕram, | <i>I had heard.</i> |
| 2. audiv-ĕrās, | <i>thou hadst heard.</i> |
| 3. audiv-ĕrat, | <i>he had heard.</i> |

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. audiv-ĕrāmus, | <i>we had heard.</i> |
| 2. audiv-ĕrātis, | <i>ye had heard.</i> |
| 3. audiv-ĕrant, | <i>they had heard.</i> |

Noun.

Castra, castrōrum, (n.) *camp*.
(Only used in plural.)

¹ Or, *I have heard, &c.*

I. Go through the Perfect, Future Perfect, and Pluperfect, of—*punio* and *munio*.

Decline—*miles*, *hostis*, *exercitus*, *ager*, *fluctus magnus*.

II. Translate, and name persons of—

<i>punivit.</i>	<i>puniverat.</i>	<i>munivistis.</i>	<i>puniveritis.</i>
<i>puniverunt.</i>	<i>munivisti.</i>	<i>puniveras.</i>	<i>puniveratis.</i>

III. Give Latin of—

I punished.	they have fortified.
I had punished.	we had fortified.
	we shall have punished.
	we punished.

IV. Give English of—

1. *Dominus servos punivit.* 2. *Rex milites malos puniverat.* 3. *Oves vocem pastoris audiverunt.* 4. *Milites urbem altam muniverant.* 5. *Pater vocem matris audiverit.* 6. *Pueri boni vocem magistri sapientis audiunt.* 7. *Caesar castra munivit.* 8. *Regina bona puellas punivit.* 9. *Rex arcem muniverat.* 10. *Reges milites bonos non vincent.* 11. *Tu me non punies.* 12. *Cives bellum longum et triste timebant.* 13. *Caesar muros oppidi munebat.* 14. *Miles hostem hasta et sagittis vulnerabat.* 15. *Regina vocem regis amat.*

V. Give Latin of—

1. The king hears a voice. 2. The slave had heard the voice of the master. 3. Caesar had punished the bad soldier. 4. The leaders will have fortified the great city. 5. The master was punishing the boy. 6. I will not punish you.

THE PASSIVE VOICE.

53. A Transitive Verb has two Voices — Active and Passive. The Active shows that the Subject does a certain action, as “I wound,” *vulnero*. The Passive shows that the Subject has a certain action done to it, as, “I am wounded,” *vulneror*. The word *Passive* means *suffering*.

The Passive has the same Moods and Tenses as the Active.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

54. Present Stem, AMA-. Supine Stem, AMAT-.

*Indicative Mood.**Present.*

1. ām-or,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
2. āmā-ris, ¹	<i>thou art</i>	
3. āmā-tur,	<i>he is</i>	
1. āmā-mur,	<i>we are</i>	
2. āmā-mini,	<i>ye are</i>	
3. āmā-ntur,	<i>they are</i>	

Future Simple.

āmā-bor,	<i>I shall be</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
āmā-bēris (or -re),	<i>thou wilt be</i>	
āmā-bītur,	<i>he will be</i>	
āmā-bīmur,	<i>we shall be</i>	
āmā-bīmini,	<i>ye will be</i>	
āmā-buntur,	<i>they will be</i>	

Imperfect.

1. āmā-bar,	<i>I was being</i>	} <i>loved.</i>	āmā-bāmur,	<i>we were being</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
2. āmā-bāris, ¹	<i>thou wast being</i>		āmā-bāmini,	<i>ye were being</i>	
3. āmā-bātur,	<i>he was being</i>		āmā-bantur,	<i>they were being</i>	

Perfect.

1. amat-us sum,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
2. amat-us ēs,	<i>thou wast</i>	
3. amat-us est,	<i>he was</i>	
1. amat-i sūmus,	<i>we were</i>	
2. amat-i estis,	<i>ye were</i>	
3. amat-i sunt,	<i>they were</i>	

Future Perfect.

āmāt-us ēro,	<i>I shall have been</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
āmāt-us ēris,	<i>thou wilt have been</i>	
āmāt-us ērit,	<i>he will have been</i>	
āmāt-i ērimus,	<i>we shall have been</i>	
āmāt-i ēritis,	<i>ye will have been</i>	
āmāt-i ērunt,	<i>they will have been</i>	

Pluperfect.

1. āmāt-us ēram,	<i>I had been</i>	} <i>loved.</i>	āmāt-i ērāmus,	<i>we had been</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
2. āmāt-us ērās,	<i>thou hadst been</i>		āmāt-i ērātis,	<i>ye had been</i>	
3. āmāt-us ērat,	<i>he had been</i>		āmāt-i ērant,	<i>they had been</i>	

Notice that the three last Tenses are formed by the Perfect Participle (*amatus*) and parts of *sum*. *Amatus* is declined like *bonus*, and agrees with the Subject in Gender, Number, and Case. Thus—

Milites laudati sunt,	<i>The soldiers were praised.</i>
Feminae laudatae sunt,	<i>The women were praised.</i>
Opera laudata sunt,	<i>The works were praised.</i>

¹ Or -re.

I. Go through the Present, Perfect, and Pluperfect of—
laudo, voco, and the Imperfect of vulnero, rogo.
Decline flumen magnum, dux fortis.

II. Show the mistakes in—

Milites **vocatus** sunt. Regina **laudabantur**. Rex miles
vocat. Caesar librum **rogas**.

III. Translate and name persons of—

vulnerabor.	vulneratus erit.	laudatus es.	rogabo.
vocas.	vulnerabamur.	laudabar.	vocabimur.

IV. Give Latin of—

I am praised.	we shall be called.	they were called.
they praised.	they are called.	they had been.
	he will have been.	

V. Give English of—

1. Puella amatur. 2. Puer vocatus est. 3. Milites
sagittis vulnerati sunt. 4. Pastor laudabatur. 5. Pueri
sapientes vocati erant. 6. Tempia sacra aedificantur.
7. Oppida alta ædificata erunt. 8. Liberi laudati sunt.
9. Ego amabor, tu laudaberis. 10. Puellae bonae lauda-
buntur. 11. Muri ingentes aedificati sunt. 12. Matres
vocatae sunt. 13. Pueri laudati erant. 14. Mater bona
amata erat. 15. Puella misera vulnerabitur.

VI. Give Latin of—

1. The mother was called. 2. The good boy was praised.
3. The good girl will have been loved. 4. The happy
queens are loved. 5. The brave soldiers had been
wounded. 6. The wise master will be praised.

SECOND CONJUGATION. PASSIVE.

55. Present Stem, **mone-**. Supine Stem, **monit-**.*Indicative Mood.**Present.*

1. mōnē-or,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>advised.</i>
2. mōnē-ris,	<i>thou art</i>	
(or -re)		
3. mōnē-tur,	<i>he is</i>	
1. mōnē-mur,	<i>we are</i>	
2. mōnē-mīni,	<i>ye are</i>	
3. mōne-ntur,	<i>they are</i>	

Future Simple.

mōnē-bor,	<i>I shall be</i>	} <i>advised.</i>
mōnē-bēris,	<i>thou wilt be</i>	
(or -re)		
mōnē-bitur,	<i>he will be</i>	
mōnē-bīmur,	<i>we shall be</i>	
mōnē-bīmīni,	<i>ye will be</i>	
mōnē-buntur,	<i>they will be</i>	

Imperfect.

1. mōnē-bar,	<i>I was being</i>	} <i>advised.</i>
2. mōnē-bāris,	<i>thou wast being</i>	
(or -re)		
3. mōnē-bātur,	<i>he was being</i>	
1. mōnē-bāmur,	<i>we were being</i>	
2. mōnē-bāmīni,	<i>ye were being</i>	
3. mōnē-bantur,	<i>they were being</i>	

Perfect.

mōnīt-us sum,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>advised.</i>
mōnīt-us ēs,	<i>thou wast</i>	
mōnīt-us est,	<i>he was</i>	
mōnīt-i sūmus,	<i>we were</i>	
mōnīt-i estis,	<i>ye were</i>	
mōnīt-i sunt,	<i>they were</i>	

Future Perfect.

1. mōnīt-us ēro,	<i>I shall have been</i>	} <i>advised.</i>
2. mōnīt-us ēris,	<i>thou wilt have been</i>	
3. mōnīt-us ērit,	<i>he will have been</i>	
1. mōnīt-i ērimus,	<i>we shall have been</i>	
2. mōnīt-i ēritis,	<i>ye will have been</i>	
3. mōnīt-i ērunt,	<i>they will have been</i>	

Pluperfect.

1. mōnīt-us ēram,	<i>I had been</i>	} <i>advised.</i>
2. mōnīt-us ērās,	<i>thou hadst been</i>	
3. mōnīt-us ērat,	<i>he had been</i>	
1. mōnīt-i ērāmus,	<i>we had been</i>	
2. mōnīt-i ērātis,	<i>ye had been</i>	
3. mōnīt-i ērant,	<i>they had been</i>	

56. "By" is translated by **a** (or **ab** before a vowel) when it is a *living agent* (i.e. a person or animal) by whom the action is done. Thus—

Caesar **ab** amico vulneratus est.

Caesar was wounded by a friend.

But—

Caesar **hasta** vulneratus est.

Caesar was wounded by a spear.

I. Go through the Future Simple, Imperfect, and Pluperfect of *doceor*, *terreor*, and the Perfect and Future Perfect of *doceor*.

Decline *leo*, *corpus*, *dies tristis*.

II. Translate, and name persons of—

<i>docebor.</i>	<i>doctus ero.</i>	<i>terrebimur.</i>	<i>docebaris.</i>
<i>docebo.</i>	<i>monuerat.</i>	<i>docti erunt.</i>	<i>territus sum.</i>
	<i>terrebamur.</i>	<i>docebantur.</i>	

III. Give Latin of—

I shall be taught.	thou wast frightened.
we shall advise.	we had been frightened.
they are frightened.	they will be frightened.
they were being taught.	

IV. Give English of—

1. *Rex fortis monetur.* 2. *Puer sapiens docebitur.* 3. *Puella bona docebatur.* 4. *Mater tristis territa est.* 5. *Miles audax non territus erat.* 6. *Soror pulchra docta erat.* 7. *Domini feroces timentur.* 8. *Pueri mali moniti sunt.* 9. *Rex a militibus timetur.* 10. *Canis hastā vulneratur.* 11. *Puella sapiens a magistro docebatur.* 12. *Servus a domino potenti monitus erat.* 13. *Servus doctus erit.* 14. *Templa magna aedificabuntur.* 15. *Servus monitus est.*

V. Give Latin of—

1. The slave was warned. 2. The lord is feared by the slave. 3. The good sister is taught by the queen. 4. The soldier was wounded by a spear. 5. The dogs had been frightened by the slaves. 6. The enemies were feared by the wretched citizens.

THIRD CONJUGATION, PASSIVE.

57. Present Stem, *reg-*. Supine Stem, *rect-*.*Indicative Mood.**Present.*

1. <i>rĕg-or,</i>	<i>I am</i>	} <i>ruled.</i>
2. <i>rĕg-ĕris,</i>	<i>thou art</i>	
(or -re)		
3. <i>rĕg-ĭtur,</i>	<i>he is</i>	
1. <i>rĕg-ĭmur,</i>	<i>we are</i>	
2. <i>rĕg-ĭmĭni,</i>	<i>ye are</i>	
3. <i>rĕg-untur,</i>	<i>they are</i>	

Future Simple.

<i>rĕg-ar,</i>	<i>I shall be</i>	} <i>ruled.</i>
<i>rĕg-ĕris,</i>	<i>thou wilt be</i>	
(or -re)		
<i>rĕg-ĕtur,</i>	<i>he will be</i>	
<i>reg-ĕmur,</i>	<i>we shall be</i>	
<i>reg-ĕmĭni,</i>	<i>ye will be</i>	
<i>reg-entur,</i>	<i>they will be</i>	

Imperfect.

1. <i>rĕg-ĕbar,</i>	<i>I was being</i>	} <i>ruled.</i>
2. <i>rĕg-ĕbāris,</i>	<i>thou wast being</i>	
(or -re)		
3. <i>rĕg-ĕbātur,</i>	<i>he was being</i>	
1. <i>rĕg-ĕbāmur,</i>	<i>we were being</i>	
2. <i>rĕg-ĕbamĭni,</i>	<i>ye were being</i>	
3. <i>rĕg-ĕbantur,</i>	<i>they were being</i>	

Perfect.

<i>rect-us sum,</i>	<i>I was</i>	} <i>ruled.</i>
<i>rect-us ĕs,</i>	<i>thou wast</i>	
<i>rect-us est,</i>	<i>he was</i>	
<i>rect-i sūmus,</i>	<i>we were</i>	
<i>rect-i estis,</i>	<i>ye were</i>	
<i>rect-i sunt,</i>	<i>they were</i>	

Future Perfect.

1. <i>rect-us ĕro,</i>	<i>I shall have been</i>	} <i>ruled.</i>
2. <i>rect-us ĕris,</i>	<i>thou wilt have been</i>	
3. <i>rect-us ĕrit,</i>	<i>he will have been</i>	
1. <i>rect-i ĕrĭmus,</i>	<i>we shall have been</i>	
2. <i>rect-i ĕrĭtis,</i>	<i>ye will have been</i>	
3. <i>rect-i ĕrunt,</i>	<i>they will have been</i>	

Pluperfect.

1. <i>rect-us ĕram,</i>	<i>I had been</i>	} <i>ruled.</i>
2. <i>rect-us ĕrās,</i>	<i>thou hadst been</i>	
3. <i>rect-us ĕrat,</i>	<i>he had been</i>	
1. <i>rect-i ĕrāmus,</i>	<i>we had been</i>	
2. <i>rect-i ĕrātis,</i>	<i>ye had been</i>	
3. <i>rect-i ĕrant,</i>	<i>they had been</i>	

VERBS.

	<i>Pres. Stem.</i>	<i>Sup. Stem.</i>	
<i>mitto</i>	<i>mitt-</i>	<i>miss-</i>	<i>I send.</i>
<i>occīdo</i>	<i>occid-</i>	<i>occīs-</i>	<i>I kill.</i>
<i>dūco</i>	<i>duc-</i>	<i>duct-</i>	<i>I lead.</i>
<i>scribo</i>	<i>scrib-</i>	<i>script-</i>	<i>I write.</i>

NOUN.

Galli, -ōrum, *Gauls.*

I. Go through the Present, Perfect, and Future Simple of —occidor, scribor, and the Imperfect and Pluperfect of —mittor.

Decline—insula, gladius, gener, pastor, impetus, res magna.

II. Translate, and name persons of—

ducetur.	ductus erat.	mittebar.	occidis.
ducebatur.	missi sunt.	mittentur.	occidunt.

III. Give Latin of—

I am killed.	I had been sent.
they were killed.	they will have been sent.
	he was sent.
	thou wast being sent.

IV. Give English of—

1. Galli vincuntur. 2. Rex a Caesare vincetur. 3. Miles fortis sagittā occisus est. 4. Exercitus a ducibus bonis ductus erat. 5. Epistulae a puellis sapientibus scriptae sunt. 6. Milites multi occidebantur. 7. Servi multi a dominis mittentur. 8. Caesar ab amicis occisus est. 9. Milites fortes a Gallis non victi erant. 10. Duces a Caesare vincentur. 11. Servi miseri telis et sagittis occidebantur. 12. Tempia magna aedificata erant. 13. Puer bonus a magistro laudatus est. 14. Tela multa mittebantur. 15. Exercitus ductus erat.

V. Give Latin of—

1. The soldiers will be conquered. 2. The Gauls were conquered by Caesar. 3. The good slave was slain by the lord. 4. The brave soldiers were being slain by the enemy. 5. The letter will be written by the girl. 6. Many slaves will be sent.

FOURTH CONJUGATION. PASSIVE.

58. Present Stem, **audi-**. Supine Stem, **audit-**.*Indicative Mood.**Present.*

1. audi-or,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>heard.</i>
2. audī-ris (or -re),	<i>thou art</i>	
3. audī-tur,	<i>he is</i>	
1. audī-mur,	<i>we are</i>	
2. audī-mīni,	<i>ye are</i>	
3. audi-untur,	<i>they are</i>	

Future Simple.

audi-ar,	<i>I shall be</i>	} <i>heard.</i>
audi-ēris (or -re),	<i>thou wilt be</i>	
audi-ētur,	<i>he will be</i>	
audi-ēmur,	<i>we shall be</i>	
audi-ēmīni,	<i>ye will be</i>	
audi-entur,	<i>they will be</i>	

Imperfect.

1. audi-ēbar,	<i>I was being</i>	} <i>heard.</i>
2. audi-ēbāris (or -re),	<i>thou wast being</i>	
3. audi-ēbātur,	<i>he was being</i>	
1. audi-ēbāmur,	<i>we were being</i>	
2. audi-ēbāmīni,	<i>ye were being</i>	
3. audi-ēbantur,	<i>they were being</i>	

Perfect.

1. audīt-us sum,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>heard.</i>
2. audīt-us ēs,	<i>thou wast</i>	
3. audīt-us est,	<i>he was</i>	
1. audīt-i sūmus,	<i>we were</i>	
2. audīt-i estis,	<i>ye were</i>	
3. audīt-i sunt,	<i>they were</i>	

Future Perfect.

1. audīt-us ěro,	<i>I shall have been</i>	} <i>heard.</i>
2. audīt-us ěrīs,	<i>thou wilt have been</i>	
3. audīt-us ěrit,	<i>he will have been</i>	
1. audīt-i ěrīmus,	<i>we shall have been</i>	
2. audīt-i ěrītis,	<i>ye will have been</i>	
3. audīt-i ěrunt,	<i>they will have been</i>	

Pluperfect.

1. audīt-us ěram,	<i>I had been</i>	} <i>heard.</i>
2. audīt-us ěrās,	<i>thou hadst been</i>	
3. audīt-us ěrat,	<i>he had been</i>	
1. audīt-i ěrāmus,	<i>we had been</i>	
2. audīt-i ěrātis,	<i>ye had been</i>	
3. audīt-i ěrant,	<i>they had been</i>	

I. Go through Present, Future Simple, and Imperfect of—
punior, and Perfect and Future Perfect of munior.

Decline—rosa, pater, civis vulnus, cornu, onus leve.

II. Translate, and name persons of—

audiris.	munitus eras.	punieris.	muniuntur.
audiuntur.	muniti erant.	punietur.	muniti sunt.

III. Give Latin of—

I am punished.	we shall be punished.
I have been punished.	ye will fortify.
they are punished.	
they will have punished.	

IV. Give English of—

1. Vox auditur. 2. Vox pueri audita est. 3. Urbs magna a militibus muniatur. 4. Puer malus a magistro puniebatur. 5. Castra a Caesare munita erant. 6. Oppidum parvum non munitum est. 7. Nautae miseri a rege puniti erant. 8. Puellae tristes punitae erant. 9. Muri alti fuerunt. 10. Puella nautas non timuit. 11. Puellae tristes terrebantur. 12. Milites audaces victi sunt. 13. Caesar a milite vulneratus est. 14. Epistula a puella missa erat. 15. Templata sacra aedificantur.

V. Give Latin of—

1. The voices are heard. 2. The girls were punished. 3. The camp was being fortified by the soldiers. 4. The boys had been punished. 5. The voice was heard. 6. The wretched sailors were killed by the soldiers.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

59. Adjectives have three degrees of Comparison—Positive, Comparative, and Superlative. Thus—

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.
Brave.	Braver.	Bravest (<i>or</i> very brave).

In Latin you form the Comparative by changing *-i* or *-is* of the Genitive into *-ior*, and the Superlative by changing *-i* or *-is* into *-issimus*.

Thus—

		Comp.	Superl.
durus, <i>hard</i> .	Gen. dur-i.	dur-ior.	dur-issimus.
brevis, <i>short</i> .	Gen. brev-is.	brev-ior.	brev-issimus.
audax, <i>bold</i> .	Gen. audac-is.	audac-ior.	audac-issimus.

But adjectives ending in *-er* add *-rimus* to the Nominative for the Superlative. Thus—

pulcher, *beautiful*, Gen. pulchr-i, pulchr-ior, pulcher-rimus.

60. DECLENSION OF THE COMPARATIVE.

	Singular.		Plural.	
	m. f.	n.		
N. V.	durior.	durius.	durior-es.	durior-a.
Acc.	durior-em.	durius.	durior-es.	durior-a.
G.	durior-is.		durior-um.	
D.	durior-i.		durior-ibus.	
Abl.	durior-e <i>or</i> i.		durior-ibus.	

Superlatives are declined like *bonus*.

The following are some common irregular comparisons—

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.
bōnus, <i>good</i> .	mēlior.	optīmus.
mālus, <i>bad</i> .	pējor.	pessīmus.
magnus, <i>great</i> .	mājor.	maxīmus.
parvus, <i>small</i> .	mīnor.	mīnīmus.
multus, <i>much</i> .	(plūs n.)	plūrīmus.

I. Decline—*melior, brevior, optimus.*

II. Give the Comparative and Superlative of—*altus, sacer, levis, gravis, dulcis, ferox, sapiens, patiens, brevis.*

III. Give English of—

<i>muri altiores.</i>	<i>magistri sapientioris.</i>
<i>muris altissimis.</i>	<i>a servo patientissimo.</i>
<i>oneris levissimi.</i>	<i>militi audacissimo.</i>
<i>templa sacerrima.</i>	<i>pueri sapientiores.</i>
<i>sagittas leviores.</i>	<i>matris dulcissimae.</i>
<i>hastā levissimā.</i>	<i>servo audaciori.</i>

IV. Give Latin of—

of a bolder soldier.	of more sacred temples.
to a very bold slave.	better boys.
harder darts.	of a lighter arrow. [†]
best sheep.	of wiser boys.
of the best boys.	by wiser boys.

V. Add adjectives, in the Comparative or Superlative, to—*militis, sagittarum, oneribus, servo, templis, magistri (Pl.), rosas.*

VI. Give English of—1. *Rex milites audacissimos habet.*
 2. *Puella rosas dulciores habuit.* 3. *Magister sapientissimus est.* 4. *Onus levius erat.* 5. *Onera levissima erunt.*
 6. *Spes optima est.* 7. *Servi tristissimi erant.* 8. *Servus patientior onera gravissima portabit.* 9. *Maria altissima videt.* 10. *Miles audax sagittas levissimas non timuerat.*
 11. *Puer melior punitus est.* 12. *Magister sapiens pueros optimos non puniet.* 13. *Animalia ferocissima erant.*
 14. *Rex pessimus erat.* 15. *Soror melior erat.*

VII. Give Latin of—1. The slaves were very patient. 2. The master was most wise. 3. The better boy does not fear the king. 4. The king frightens the worst soldiers. 5. The heaviest burdens are carried by the slaves. 6. The best soldiers were wounded.

QUESTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

- I. Go through the Present Active of *voco*, the Imperfect Passive of *moneo*, the Perfect Passive of *mitto*, the Future Passive of *audio*.
- II. Point out the Subjects, Objects, and Predicates in—
Puellae vocem audiunt. Pastor oves vocavit. Reginae rosas dant.
- III. (1) What is the difference between the Active and Passive Voices?
 (2) How many numbers are there in a Noun, and how many genders?
 (3) What is the difference between an Intransitive and a Transitive Verb?
 (4) To what time does the Future point?
- IV. (1) Add objects to—*Puella* — dat. *Pastor* — videt. *Regina* — amat.
 (2) Add subjects to—— *stant*,—*vident*,—*amabunt*.
 (3) Add adjectives to—*regum*, *sororis*, *militi*, a *milite*, *bellis*, *magistrorum*.
- V. Decline—*regina*, *equus*, *telum*, *soror*, *animal*, *fluctus*.
spes, *mater tristis*.
- VI. Translate, and name cases of—
nautarum. militum. amico. leonis. rei.
rosis. ovibus. amici. capitis. duci.
- VII. Give Latin of—
of queens. by hope. of friends. birds.
of a soldier. to a horse. to slaves. to birds.
of sad girls.
to wise fathers.

VIII. Give English of—

(1) 1. Vox pueri audita est. 2. Pueri vocantur. 3. Puellae bonae non terrentur. 4. Tempa sacra aedificata sunt. 5. Milites hastis vulnerabuntur. 6. Mater a puero vocabitur. 7. Pueri a magistris sapientibus monentur. 8. Pueri sapientes a matre docebantur. 9. Milites multi occisi sunt. 10. Epistolae longae a regina scribentur.

(2) 1. Urbs magna a rege aedificata est. 2. Castra a militibus fortibus munita erant. 3. Vox pastoris audietur. 4. Nautae miseri a militibus occidentur. 5. Caesar a militibus laudatus erat. 6. Ego non pugnabo. 7. Sagittae servos tristes terrebant. 8. Milites audaces nautas non timebunt. 9. Servus murum aedificaverat. 10. Regina ducem militum fortiorum monuerat.

(3) 1. Rex tristissimus erat. 2. Milites Caesaris audacissimi sunt. 3. Caesar muros altissimos aedificabat. 4. Servus onus gravius portabat. 5. Servi patientissimi onera gravia non timebunt. 6. Milites audaciores hastas hostium non timuerant. 7. Pastor oves vocavit. 8. Ego vos non timebo. 9. Tu me non terres. 10. Pueri optimi aves non terrebant.

IX. Give Latin of—

1. The wars do not frighten the very brave soldiers. 2. I do not fear you. 3. You do not frighten us. 4. The most patient slaves were carrying very heavy burdens. 5. The better boy will be taught. 6. The walls of the camp were high. 7. The soldiers will have longer spears. 8. The father loves the mother of the boys. 9. Our soldiers were not fearing the king. 10. The king is frightened by the arrows.

FIRST CONJUGATION. ACTIVE.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participles.
	<i>I love.</i>	<i>I may love.</i>	<i>love thou.</i>	<i>to love.</i>	<i>loving.</i>
Present.	1. ām-o.	ām-em.	—	āmā-re.	āma-ns.
	2. āmā-s.	ām-ēs.	āma.	—	—
	3. ama-t.	ām-et.	—	—	—
	1. ānā-mus.	ām-ēmus.	—	—	—
	2. āmā-tis.	ām-ētis.	amā-te.	—	—
	3. āma-nt.	ām-ēnt.	—	—	—
	<i>I shall love.</i>		<i>thou must love.</i>	<i>to be about to love.</i>	<i>about to love.</i>
Future S.	1. āmā-bo.		amā-to.		
	2. āmā-bis.		ama-to.		
	3. āmā-bit.		—		
	1. āmā-bīmus.		āmā-tote.	amat-urus esse.	amat-urus,
	2. āmā-bītis.		ama-nto.		-a, -um.
	3. āmā-bunt.				
	<i>I was loving.</i>	<i>I might love.</i>			
Imperfect.	1. āmā-bam.	āmā-rem.			
	2. āmā-bās.	āmā-res.			
	3. āmā-bat.	āmā-ret.			
	1. ānā-bāmus.	āmā-rēmus.			
	2. āmā-bātis.	āmā-rētis.			
	3. āmā-bānt.	āmā-rent.			
	<i>I loved, or have loved.</i>	<i>I may have loved.</i>		<i>to have loved.</i>	
Perfect.	1. āmāv-i.	āmāv-erim.		āmāv-isse.	
	2. āmāv-isti.	āmāv-eris.			
	3. āmāv-it.	āmāv-erit.			
	1. āmāv-īmus.	āmāv-erimus.			
	2. āmāv-istis.	āmāv-eritis.			
	3. āmāv-erimt, or -ēre.	āmāv-erint.			
	<i>I shall have loved.</i>				
Future Perf.	1. āmāv-ero.				
	2. āmāv-eris.				
	3. āmāv-erit.				
	1. āmāv-erīmus.				
	2. āmāv-eritis.				
	3. āmāv-erint.				
	<i>I had loved.</i>	<i>I should have loved.</i>			
Pluperfect.	1. āmāv-eram.	āmāv-issem.			
	2. āmāv-erās.	āmāv-isses.			
	3. āmāv-erat.	āmāv-isset.			
	1. āmāv-erāmus.	āmāv-issēmus.			
	2. āmāv-erātis.	āmāv-issētis.			
	3. āmāv-erānt.	āmāv-issent.			

Gerunds { Acc. āma-ndum, *loving.*
 Gen. āma-ndi, *of loving.*
 Dat. & Abl. āma-ndo, *for or by loving.*

Supines { āmāt-um, *to love.*
 āmāt-u, *in loving.*

SECOND CONJUGATION. ACTIVE.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Imperative.

Infinitive.

Participles.

*I advise, am advising, do advise.**I may advise.**advise thou.**to advise.**advising.*

Present.

- | | | |
|----|-----------|------------|
| 1. | mōnē-o. | mōnē-am. |
| 2. | mōnē-s. | mōnē-ās. |
| 3. | mōnē-t. | mōnē-at. |
| 1. | mōnē-mūs. | mōnē-āmus. |
| 2. | mōnē-tīs. | mōnē-ātis. |
| 3. | mōnē-nt. | mōnē-ant. |

- | |
|----------|
| — |
| mōnē. |
| — |
| — |
| mōnē-tē. |
| — |

mōnē-rē.

mōne-ns.

*I shall advise.**thou must advise.**to be about to advise.**about to advise.*

Future S.

- | | |
|----|-------------|
| 1. | mōnē-bō. |
| 2. | mōnē-bīs. |
| 3. | mōnē-bīt. |
| 1. | mōnē-bīmūs. |
| 2. | mōnē-bītīs. |
| 3. | mōnē-būnt. |

- | |
|------------|
| — |
| mōnē-to. |
| mōnē-to. |
| — |
| mōne-tōte. |
| mōne-nto. |

mōnīt-ūrus
esse.mōnīt-ūrus,
a, um

Imperfect.

- | | |
|----|-------------|
| 1. | mōnē-bam. |
| 2. | mōnē-bās. |
| 3. | mōnē-bāt. |
| 1. | mōnē-bāmūs. |
| 2. | mōnē-bātīs. |
| 3. | mōnē-bānt. |

I might advise.

- | |
|-------------|
| mōnē-rem. |
| mōnē-rēs. |
| mōnē-ret. |
| mōnē-rēmūs. |
| mōnē-rētīs. |
| mōnē-rent. |

*I have advised, I advised.**I may have advised.**to have advised*
mōnū-isse.

Perfect.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | mōnū-ī. | mōnu-ērim. |
| 2. | mōnū-īstī. | mōnu-ēris. |
| 3. | mōnū-īt. | mōnu-ērit. |
| 1. | mōnū-īmūs. | mōnu-ērīmus. |
| 2. | mōnū-īstīs. | mōnu-ērītīs. |
| 3. | mōnū-ērūnt,
or -ērē. | mōnu-ērīnt. |

I shall have advised.

Future Perf.

- | | |
|----|--------------|
| 1. | mōnū-ērō. |
| 2. | mōnū-ēris. |
| 3. | mōnū-ērīt. |
| 1. | mōnū-ērīmūs. |
| 2. | mōnū-ērītīs. |
| 3. | mōnū-ērīnt. |

*I had advised.**I should have advised.*

Pluperfect.

- | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | mōnū-eram. | mōnu-issem. |
| 2. | mōnū-ērās. | mōnu-isses. |
| 3. | mōnū-ērāt. | mōnu-isset. |
| 1. | mōnū-ērāmūs. | mōnu-issēmūs. |
| 2. | mōnū-ērātīs. | mōnu-issētīs. |
| 3. | mōnū-ērānt. | mōnu-issent. |

Gerunds { Acc. mōne-ndum, *advising.*
 Gen. mōne-ndi, *of advising.*
 Dat & Abl. mōne-ndo, *for or by advising.*

Supines { mōnīt-um, *to advise.*
 mōnīt-u, *in advising.*

THIRD CONJUGATION. ACTIVE.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Imperfect.	Infinitive.	Participles.
	<i>I rule, am ruling, do rule.</i>	<i>I may rule.</i>	<i>rule thou.</i>	<i>to rule.</i>	<i>ruling.</i>
Perfect.	1. rēg-ō. 2. rēg-īs. 3. rēg-it. 1. rēg-īmūs. 2. rēg-ītis. 3. rēg-ūnt.	rēg-am. rēg-ās. rēg-at. rēg-āmus. rēg-ātis. rēg-ant.	— rēg-ē. — — rēg-ītē. —	rēg-ē-re. — — — — —	reg-e-ns. — — — — —
	<i>I shall rule.</i>		<i>thou must rule.</i>	<i>to be about to rule.</i>	<i>about to rule.</i>
Future S.	1. rēg-am. 2. rēg-ēs. 3. rēg-ēt. 1. rēg-ēmūs. 2. rēg-ētis. 3. rēg-ēnt.		— rēg-īto. rēg-īto. — rēg-ītōte. reg-unto.	rect-ūrus esse. — — — — —	rect-ūrus, a, um — — — —
	<i>I was ruling.</i>	<i>I might rule</i>			
Imperfect.	1. rēg-ēbam. 2. rēg-ēbās. 3. rēg-ēbāt. 1. rēg-ēbāmūs. 2. rēg-ēbātis. 3. rēg-ēbānt.	rēg-ērem. rēg-ērēs. rēg-ēret. rēg-ērēmūs. rēg-ērētis. rēg-ērent.			
	<i>I ruled, or have ruled.</i>	<i>I may have ruled.</i>		<i>to have ruled.</i>	
Perfect.	1. rex-i. 2. rex-isti. 3. rex-it. 1. rex-īmus. 2. rex-istis. 3. rex-ērunt, or ēre.	rex-ērim. rex-ēris. rex-ērit. rex-erīmus. rex-erītis. rex-ērint.		rex-isse. — — — — —	
	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>				
Future perf.	1. rex-ēro. 2. rex-ēris. 3. rex-ērit. 1. rex-erīmus. 2. rex-erītis. 3. rex-ērint.				
	<i>I had ruled.</i>	<i>I should have ruled.</i>			
Pluperfect.	1. rex-eram. 2. rex-erās. 3. rex-erat. 1. rex-erāmus. 2. rex-erātis. 3. rex-erant.	rex-issem. rex-isses. rex-isset. rex-issēmūs. rex-issētis. rex-issent.			
	Gerunds { Acc. rēg-endum, <i>ruling.</i> Gen. rēg-endi, <i>of ruling.</i> Dat. & Abl. rēg-endo, <i>for or by ruling.</i>				
	Supines { rect-um, <i>to rule.</i> rect-u, <i>in ruling.</i>				

FOURTH CONJUGATION. ACTIVE.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participles.
	<i>I hear, am hearing, do hear.</i>	<i>I may hear.</i>	<i>hear thou.</i>	<i>to hear.</i>	<i>hearing.</i>
Present.	1. Audī-ō. 2. audī-s. 3. audī-t. 1. audī-mūs. 2. audī-tīs. 3. audī-unt.	audī-am. audī-ās. audī-at. audī-āmus. audī-ātis. audī-ant.	— audi. — — audī-te. —	audī-re.	audi-ens.
	<i>I shall hear.</i>		<i>thou must hear.</i>	<i>to be about to hear.</i>	<i>about to hear</i>
Future S.	1. audī-am. 2. audī-ēs. 3. audī-ēt. 1. audī-ēmūs. 2. audī-ētīs. 3. audī-ēnt.		— audī-to. audī-to. — audī-tōte. audī-unto.	audīt-ūrus esse.	audīt-ūrus, a, um.
	<i>I was hearing.</i>	<i>I might hear.</i>			
Imperfect.	1. audī-ēbam. 2. audī-ēbās. 3. audī-ēbāt. 1. audī-ēbāmūs. 2. audī-ēbātīs. 3. audī-ēbānt.	audī-rem. audī-rēs. audī-ret. audī-rēmūs. audī-rētīs. audī-rent.			
	<i>I heard, or have heard.</i>	<i>I may have heard.</i>		<i>to have heard.</i>	
Perfect.	1. audīv-i. 2. audīv-isti. 3. audīv-it. 1. audīv-īmus. 2. audīv-istīs. 3. audīv-ērunt, or -vēre.	audīv-ērim. audīv-ēris. audīv-ērit. audīv-erīmus. audīv-erītīs. audīv-ērint.		audīv-isse	
	<i>I shall have heard.</i>				
Future Perf.	1. audīv-ēro. 2. audīv-ēris. 3. audīv-ērit. 1. audīv-erīmus. 2. audīv-erītīs. 3. audīv-ērint.				
	<i>I had heard.</i>	<i>I should have heard.</i>			
Pluperfect.	1. audīv-ēram. 2. audīv-ērās. 3. audīv-ērat. 1. audīv-ērāmus. 2. audīv-ērātīs. 3. audīv-ērant.	audīv-issem. audīv-isses. audīv-isset. audīv-issēmūs. audīv-issētīs. audīv-issent.			

Gerunds { Acc. audi-endum, *hearing.*
Gen. audi-endi, *of hearing.*
Dat. & Abl. audi-endo, *for or by hearing.*

Supines { audit-um, *to hear.*
audit-u, *in hearing.*

FIRST CONJUGATION. PASSIVE.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participles.
	<i>I am being loved.</i>	<i>I may be loved.</i>	<i>be thou loved.</i>	<i>to be loved.</i>	
Present.	1. amō-r.	am-er.	—	āmā-ri.	
	2. āmā-rīs, or -rē.	am-ēris, or -ēre.	amā-re.		
	3. āmā-tūr.	am-ētur.	—		
	1. āmā-mūr.	am-ēmur.	—		
	2. āmā-mīnī.	am-ēminī.	āmā-mīnī.		
	3. āmā-ntūr.	am-entur.	—		
	<i>I shall be loved.</i>		<i>thou must be loved.</i>	<i>to be about to be loved.</i>	
Future S.	1. āmā-bōr.		—		
	2. āmā-bērīs, or -bērē.		āmā-tor.	amāt-um iri.	
	3. āmā-bitūr.		āmā-tor.		
	1. āmā-bīmūr.		—		
	2. āmā-bimīnī.		—		
	3. āmā-buntūr.		āma-ntor.		
	<i>I was being loved.</i>	<i>I might be loved.</i>			
Imperfect.	1. āmā-bār.	amā-rer.			
	2. āmā-bārīs, or -bārē.	amā-rēris.			
	3. āmā-bātūr.	amā-rētur.			
	1. āmā-bāmūr.	amā-rēmur.			
	2. āmā-bāmīnī.	amā-remīnī.			
	3. āmā-bāntūr.	amā-rentur.			
	<i>I have been, I was, loved.</i>	<i>I may have been loved.</i>		<i>to have been loved.</i>	<i>having been loved.</i>
Perfect.	1. amāt-ūs sum.	amāt-us sim.			
	2. amāt-ūs es.	amāt-us sis.		amāt-us esse.	amāt-us, a, um
	3. amāt-ūs est.	amāt-us sit.			
	1. amāt-i sūmīs.	amāt-i sīmus.			
	2. amāt-i estīs.	amāt-i sītīs.			
	3. amāt-i sūnt.	amāt-i sint.			
	<i>I shall have been loved.</i>				
Future Perf.	1. amāt-ūs ērō.				
	2. amāt-ūs ērīs.				
	3. amāt-ūs ērit.				
	1. amāt-i ērimūs.				
	2. amāt-i ēritīs.				
	3. amāt-i ērūnt.				
	<i>I had been loved.</i>	<i>I should have been loved.</i>			
Pluperfect.	1. amāt-ūs ēram.	amāt-us essem.			
	2. amāt-ūs ērās.	amāt-us esses.			
	3. amāt-ūs ērāt.	amāt-us esset.			
	1. amāt-i ērāmūs.	amāt-i essēmus.			
	2. amāt-i ērātīs.	amāt-i essētīs.			
	3. amāt-i ērānt.	amāt-i essent.			

Gerundive, āma-ndus, must be loved

SECOND CONJUGATION. PASSIVE.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Imperative.

Infinitive.

Participles

I am advised.

I may be advised.

be thou advised.

to be advised.

Present.

1. mōne-or.
2. monē-ris, or -re.
3. monē-tur.
1. monē-mur.
2. monē-mīni.
3. mone-ntur.

- mōne-ar.
- mōne-āris, or -āre.
- mōne-ātur.
- mōne-āmur.
- mōne-āmīni.
- mōne-antur.

-
- mōnē-re.
-
-
- mōnē-mīni.
-

mōnē-ri.

I shall be advised.

thou must be advised.

to be about to be advised.

Future S.

1. monē-bor.
2. monē-bēris, or -bēre.
3. monē-bītur.
1. monē-bīmur.
2. monē-bimīni.
3. monē-buntur.

-
- mōnē-tor.
- mōnē-tor.
-
-
- mōne-ntor.

mōnīt-um iri.

I was being advised.

I might be advised.

Imperfect.

1. mone-bar.
2. mone-bāris, or -bāre.
3. mone-bātur.
1. mone-bāmur.
2. mone-bāmini.
3. mone-bāntur.

- mōnē-rēr.
- mōnē-rēris, or rēre.
- mōnē-rētur.
- mōnē-rēmur.
- mōnē-rēmīni.
- mōnē-rentur.

I have been, I was, advised.

I may have been advised.

to have been advised.

having been advised.

Perfect.

1. mōnīt-ūs sum.
2. mōnīt-ūs ēs.
3. mōnīt-ūs ēst.
1. mōnīt-ī sūmūs.
2. mōnīt-ī ēstīs.
3. mōnīt-ī sūnt.

- mōnīt-us sim.
- mōnīt-us sis.
- mōnīt-us sit.
- mōnīt-i sīmūs.
- mōnīt-i sītīs.
- mōnīt-i sint.

mōnīt-us esse, mōnīt-us, -a, -um.

I shall have been advised.

Future Perf.

1. mōnīt-ūs ērō.
2. mōnīt-ūs ēris.
3. mōnīt-ūs ērit.
1. mōnīt-ī ērīmūs.
2. mōnīt-ī ērītīs.
3. mōnīt-ī ērūnt.

I had been advised.

I should have been advised.

Pluperfect.

1. mōnīt-us ēram.
2. mōnīt-us ērās.
3. mōnīt-us ērāt.
1. mōnīt-ī ērāmūs.
2. mōnīt-ī ērātīs.
3. mōnīt-i ērānt.

- mōnīt-us essem.
- mōnīt-us esses.
- mōnīt-us esset.
- mōnīt-i essēmūs.
- mōnīt-i essētīs.
- mōnīt-i essent.

Gerundive, mōne-ndus, -a, -um, must be advised.

THIRD CONJUGATION. PASSIVE.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participles.
	<i>I am being ruled.</i>	<i>I may be ruled.</i>	<i>be thou ruled.</i>	<i>to be ruled.</i>	
Present.	1. rēg-ŏr.	rēg-ar.	—	rēg-i.	
	2. rēg-ērīs, or -ēre.	rēg-āris, or -are.	rēg-ē-re.		
	3. rēg-ītūr.	rēg-ātur.	—		
	1. rēg-īmūr.	rēg-āmur.	—		
	2. rēg-īmīnī.	rēg-āmīni.	rēg-īmīni.		
	3. rēg-ūntūr.	rēg-antur.			
	<i>I shall be ruled.</i>		<i>thou must be ruled.</i>	<i>to be about to be ruled.</i>	
Future I.S.	1. rēg-ār.		—		
	2. rēg-ērīs, or -ērē.		rēg-ītor.	rect-um iri.	
	3. rēg-ētūr.		rēg-ītor.		
	1. rēg-ēmūr.		—		
	2. rēg-ēmīnī.		—		
	3. rēg-ēntūr.		rēg-untor.		
	<i>I was being ruled. I might be ruled.</i>				
Imperfect.	1. rēg-ēbār.	rēg-ērer.			
	2. rēg-ēbārīs, or -ebārē.	rēg-ērēris, or -ērēre.			
	3. rēg-ēbātūr.	rēg-ērētur.			
	1. rēg-ēbāmūr.	rēg-ērēmur.			
	2. rēg-ēbāmīnī.	rēg-ērēmīni.			
	3. rēg-ēbāntūr.	rēg-ērentur.			
	<i>I have been, I was, I may have been ruled.</i>			<i>to have been ruled.</i>	<i>having been ruled.</i>
Perfect.	1. rect-ūs sum.	rect-us sim.			
	2. rect-ūs es.	rect-us sis.		rect-us esse.	rect-us, -a, um.
	3. rect-ūs est.	rect-us sit.			
	1. rect-ī sūmūs.	rect-i sīmus.			
	2. rect-ī estīs.	rect-i sītis.			
	3. rect-ī sūnt.	rect-i sint.			
	<i>I shall have been ruled.</i>				
Future Perf.	1. rect-ūs ēro.				
	2. rect-ūs ēris.				
	3. rect-ūs ērit.				
	1. rect-ī ērimus.				
	2. rect-ī ēritis.				
	3. rect-ī ērunt.				
	<i>I had been ruled. I should have been ruled.</i>				
Pluperfect.	1. rect-ūs ēram.	rect-us essem.			
	2. rect-ūs ērās.	rect-us esses.			
	3. rect-ūs ērāt.	rect-us esset.			
	1. rect-ī ērāmūs.	rect-i essēmus.			
	2. rect-ī ērātīs.	rect-i essētis.			
	3. rect-ī ērānt.	rect-i essent.			

Gerundive, rēg-endus, -a, -um, must be ruled.

FOURTH CONJUGATION. PASSIVE.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participles.
	<i>I am being heard.</i>	<i>I may be heard.</i>	<i>be thou heard.</i>	<i>to be heard.</i>	
Present.	1. audī-ŏr. 2. audī-ris, <i>or re.</i> 3. audī-tŭr. 1. audī-mŭr. 2. audī-mīnī. 3. audī-ŭntŭr.	audī-ar. audī-āris, <i>or -are.</i> audī-ātŭr. audī-āmŭr. audī-āmīnī. audī-antŭr.	— audī-re. — — audī-mīnī. —	audī-ri.	
	<i>I shall be heard.</i>		<i>thou must be heard.</i>	<i>to be about to be heard.</i>	
Future S.	1. audī-ar. 2. audī-ērīs, <i>or -ērē.</i> 3. audī-ētŭr. 1. audī-ēmŭr. 2. audī-ēmīnī. 3. audī-ēntŭr.		— audī-tor. audī-tor. — — audī-untor.	audīt-um īri.	
	<i>I was being heard.</i>	<i>I might be heard.</i>			
Imperfect.	1. audī-ēbār. 2. audī-ēbāris, <i>or -ēbārē.</i> 3. audī-ēbātŭr. 1. audī-ēbāmŭr. 2. audī-ēbāmīnī. 3. audī-ēbāntŭr.	audī-rer. audī-rēris, <i>or -rēre.</i> audī-rētŭr. audī-rēmŭr. audī-rēmīnī. audī-rentŭr.			
	<i>I have been, I was, heard.</i>	<i>I may have been heard.</i>		<i>to have been heard.</i>	<i>having been heard.</i>
Perfect.	1. audīt-ŭs sum. 2. audīt-ŭs ēs. 3. audīt-ŭs ēst. 1. audīt-ī sŭmŭs. 2. audīt-ī ēstīs. 3. audīt-ī sŭnt.	audīt-us sim. audīt-us sis. audīt-us sit. audīt-i sīmus. audīt-i sītīs. audīt-i sint.		audīt-us esse.	audīt-us, -a, -um.
	<i>I shall have been heard.</i>				
Future Perf.	1. audīt-ŭs ērō. 2. audīt-ŭs ērīs. 3. audīt-ŭs ērīt. 1. audīt-ī ērīmŭs. 2. audīt-ī ērītīs. 3. audīt-ī ērŭnt.				
	<i>I had been heard.</i>	<i>I should have been heard.</i>			
Pluperfect.	1. audīt-ŭs ēram. 2. audīt-ŭs ērās. 3. audīt-ŭs ērāt. 1. audīt-ī ērāmŭs. 2. audīt-ī ērātīs. 3. audīt-ī ērānt.	audīt-us essem. audīt-us esses. audīt-us esset. audīt-i essēmus. audīt-i essētīs. audīt-i essent.			

Gerundive, audi-endus, -a, -um. must be heard.

AUXILIARY VERB. *Sum.*

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participles.
	<i>I am.</i>	<i>I may be.</i>	<i>he thou.</i>	<i>to be.</i>	
Present.	1. sum.	sim.	—	—	—
	2. es.	sīs.	es.	esse.	—
	3. est.	sit.	—	—	—
	1. sumus.	sīmus.	—	—	—
	2. estis.	sītis.	este.	—	—
	3. sunt.	sint.	—	—	—
	<i>I shall be.</i>		<i>thou must be.</i>	<i>to be about to be.</i>	<i>about to be.</i>
Future S.	1. ēro.		—	—	—
	2. eris.		esto.	fūtūrus esse,	—
	3. erit.		esto.	or fōre.	fūtūrus,
	1. erīmus.		—	—	—
	2. erītis.		estōte.	—	-a. -um
	3. erunt.		sunto.	—	—
	<i>I was.</i>	<i>I might be.</i>			
Imperfect.	1. ēram.	essem, or fōrem.			
	2. erās.	esses, or fōres.			
	3. erat.	esset, or fōret.			
	1. erāmus.	essēmus, or forē-			
		mus.			
	2. erātis.	essētis, or fōrētis.			
	3. erant.	essent, or fōrent.			
	<i>I was, or have been.</i>	<i>I may have been</i>		<i>to have been.</i>	
Perfect.	1. fui.	fuērīm.			
	2. fuisti.	fuēris.		fuisse.	
	3. fuit.	fuērit.			
	1. fuīmus.	fuerīmus.			
	2. fuistis.	fuerītis.			
	3. fuērunt, or -re.	fuērint.			
	<i>I shall have been.</i>				
Future Perf.	1. fuēro.				
	2. fuēris.				
	3. fuērit.				
	1. fuerīmus.				
	2. fuerītis.				
	3. fuērint.				
	<i>I had been.</i>	<i>I should have been.</i>			
Pluperfect.	1. fuēram.	fuissem.			
	2. fuērās.	fuissem.			
	3. fuērat.	fuisset.			
	1. fuerāmus.	fuissemus.			
	2. fuerātis.	fuissetis.			
	3. fuērant.	fuisSENT.			

LATIN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

English words in Italics.

A.

ā, āb, *by*.
 ācies, ēi, f., *line of battle*.
 aedīfīcant, *they build*.
 aedīfīcat, *he builds*.
 aedīfīco (ī), *I build*.
 āger, ri, m., *field*.
 agrīcōla, ae, m., *farmer*.
 altus, a, um, *high*.
 āmant, *they love*.
 āmat, *he loves*.
 āmicus, i, m., *friend*.
 āmo (ī), *I love*.
 and, et.
 ānīmal, ālis, n., *animal*.
animal, ānīmal, ālis, n.
 āper, ri, m., *boar*.
 āqua, ae, f., *water*.
 army, exercitus, ūs, m.
 arrow, sāgitta, ae, f.
 arx, cis, f., *citadel*.
 attack, impētus, ūs, m.
 audax, ācis, *bold*.
 audio (4), *I hear*.
 audit, *he hears*.
 audiunt, *they hear*.
 āvis, is, f., *bird*.

B.

bad, mālus, a, um.
battle, proelium, i, n.
beautiful, pulcher, ra, rum.
 bellum, i, n., *war*.
bird, āvis, is, f.
boar, āper, ri, m.
body, corpus, ōris, n.
bold, audax, ācis.
book, līber, ri, m.
boy, puer, ěri, m.
brave, fortis, is.
bravely, fortīter.
brevis, is, *short*.
Britain, Brītanīa, ae, f.
 Brītanīa, ae, f., *Britain*.
build (I), aedīfīco (ī).
build (they), aedīfīcant.
builds (he), aedīfīcat.
burden, ōnus, ěris, n.

C.

Caesar, āris, m., *Caesar*.
Caesar, Caesar, āris, m.
call (I), vōco (ī).
call (they), vōcant.

calls (*he*), vōcat.
 camp, castra, ōrum, n.
 cānis, is, m., f., *dog*.
 cānit, *he sings*.
 cānunt, *they sing*.
 cāpit, *he takes*.
 cāpiunt, *they take*.
 cāput, itis, n., *head*.
 carmen, inis, n., *song*.
 carry, porto (1).
 castra, ōrum, n., *camp*.
 citadel, arx, arcis, f.
 citizen, cīvis, is, m., f.
 city, urbs, urbis, f.
 cīvis, is, m., f., *citizen*.
 conquer (1), vinco.
 conquer (they), vincunt.
 conquers (*he*), vincit.
 corpus, ōris, n., *body*.
 cornu, ūs, n., *horn*.
 currit, *he runs*.
 currunt, *they run*.

D.

dant, *they give*.
 dart, tēlum, i, n.
 dāt, *he gives*.
 dēlecto (1), *I delight*.
 delight (1), dēlecto (1).
 do (1), *I give*.
 dōceo (2), *I teach*.
 dog, cānis, is, m., f.
 dōmīnus, i, m., *lord*.
 dūcit, *he leads*.
 dūco (3), *I lead*.

dūcunt, *they lead*.
 dulcis, is, *sweet*.
 dux, dūcis, m., f., *leader*.

E.

ēgo, mei, *I*.
 enemy, hostis, is, m., f.
 ēpistōla, ae, f., *letter*. ✓
 ēquus, i, m., *horse*.
 et, *and*.
 exercitus, ūs, m., *army*.

F.

fācio (3), *I make*.
 fācit, *he makes*.
 fāciunt, *they make*.
 farmer, agrīcōla, ae, m. ✓
 father, pāter, ris, m.
 fear (1), tīmeo (2).
 fear (they), timent.
 fears (*he*), tīmet.
 fēmīna, ae, f., *woman*.
 fērox, ōcis, *fierce, haughty*.
 field, āger, ri, m.
 fierce, fērox, ōcis.
 fight (1), pugno (1).
 fight (they), pugnant.
 fights (*he*), pugnat.
 filius, i, m., *son*.
 fluctus, ūs, m., *wave*.
 flūmen, inis, n., *river*.
 fortify, mūnio (4).
 fortis, is, *brave*.
 fortiter, *bravely*.

friend, āmicus, i, m.
frighten (I), terreo (2).
frighten (they), terrent.
frightens (he), terret.

G.

Galli, ōrum, m., *Gauls*.
 Gallia, ae, f., *Gaul*.
Gaul, Gallia, ae, f.
Gauls, Galli, ōrum, m.
gēner, ěri, m., *son-in-law*.
gĕnu, ūs, n., *knee*.
girl, puella, ae, f.
give (I), do (1).
give (they), dant.
gives (he), dāt.
glādius, i, m., *sword*.
grādu, ūs, m., *step*.
grāvis, is, *heavy*.

H.

hābent, they have.
hābeo, I have.
hābet, he has.
hand, mānus, ūs, f.
harbour, portus, ūs, m.
has (he), hābet.
hasta, ae, f., *spear*.
haughty, fĕrox, ōcis.
have (I), habeo (2).
have (they), habent.
head, cāput, ĩtis, n.
hear (I), audio (4).
hear (they), audiunt.

hears (he), audit.
heavy, gravis, is.
hiems, emis, f., *winter*.
high, altus, a, um.
hōmo, ĩnis, m., *man*.
hope, spēs, spei, f.
horn, cornu, ūs, n.
horse, ěquus, i, m.
hostis, is, m., f., *enemy*.

I.

I, ěgo, mei.
impĕtus, ūs, m., *attack*.

J.

Julia, ae, f., *Julia*.
Julia, Julia, ae, f.

K.

kill (I), occĭdo (3).
kill (they), occĭdunt.
kills (he), occĭdit.
king, rex, rĕgis, m.
kingdom, regnum, i, n.
knee, gĕnu, ūs, n.

L.

laudant, they praise.
laudat, he praises.
laudo (1), *I praise*.
lāvant, they wash.
lāvat, he washes.
lead (I), dūco (3).

lead (they), dūcunt.
leads (he), dūcit.
leader, dux, dūcis, m., f.
lēgit, *he reads*.
letter, ēpistŭla, ae, f.
leo, ōnis, m., *lion*.
lēvis, is, *light*.
līber, ri, m., *book*.
light, (adj.) lēvis, (noun)
 lux, lūcis, f.
line of battle, aciēs, ēi, f.
lion, leo, ōnis, m.
long, longus, a, um.
longus, a, um, *long*.
lord, dōmīnus, i, m.
love (I), āmo (ī).
love (they), āmant.
loves (he), āmat.
lux, lūcis, f., *light*.

M.

māgister, ri, m., *master*.
magnus, a, um, *great*.
make (I), fācio (3).
make (they), fāciunt.
makes (he), fācit.
mālus, a, um, *bad*.
man, hōmō, īnis, m.
mānus, ūs, f., *hand*.
many, multus, a, um.
māre, is, m., *sea*.
master, māgister, ri, m.
māter, ris, f., *mother*.
mensa, ae, f., *table*.
miles, ītis, m., *soldier*.
mīser, era, erum, *wretched*.

mitto (3), *I send*.
mother, māter, ris, f.
multus, a, um, *many*.
munio (4), *I fortify*.
murus, i, m., *wall*.

N.

name, nōmen, īnis, n.
nauta, ae, m., *sailor*.
nōmen, īnis, n., *name*.
nōn, *not*.
noster, ra, rum, *our*.
not, nōn.

O.

occīdit, *he kills*.
occīdo (3), *I kill*.
occīdunt, *they kill*.
ōnus, ēris, n., *burden*.
oppīdum, i, n., *town*.
ōpus, ēris, *work*.
ōvis, is, f., *sheep*.

P.

parvus, a, um, *small*.
pastor, ōris, m., *shepherd*.
pāter, ris, m., *father*.
pātiens, entis, *patient*.
pax, pācis, f., *peace*.
peace, pax, pacis, f.
porto (ī), *carry*.
portus, ūs, m., *harbour*.
praise (I), laudo (ī).
praise (they), laudant.
praises (he), laudat.

proelium, i, n., *battle*.
 puella, ae, f., *girl*.
 puer, ěri, m., *boy*.
 pugnant, *they fight*.
 pugnat, *he fights*.
 pūgno (1), *I fight*.
 pulcher, ra, rum, *beautiful*.
 pūnio (4), *I punish*.
punish (I), punio (4).

Q.

queen, rēgina, ae, f.

R.

read (they), lēgunt.
reads (he), lēgit.
 rēgina, ae, f., *queen*.
 rēgit, *he rules*.
 rēgo (3), *I rule*.
 rēgunt, *they rule*.
 regnum, i, n., *kingdom*.
 rēs, rei, f., *thing*.
 rex, rēgis, m., *king*.
river, flūmen, ĩnis, n.
 Rōma, ae, f., *Rome*.
Rome, Roma, ae, f.
 rōsa, ae, f., *rose*.
rose, rōsa, ae, f.
rule (I), rēgo (3).
rule (they), regunt.
rules (he), regit.
run (they), currunt.
runs (he), currit.

S.

sācer, ra, rum, *sacred*.
sacred, sācer, ra, rum.
 sāgitta, ae, f., *arrow*.
sailor, nauta, ae, m.
 sāpiens, entis, *wise*.
 saxum, i, n., *stone*.
 scribit, *he writes*.
 scribo (3), *I write*.
 scribunt, *they write*.
sea, mǎre, is, n.
see (they), vident.
 servus, i, m., *slave*.
sees (he), vīdet.
send, mitto (3).
sheep, ōvis, is, f.
shepherd, pastor, ōris, m.
short, brēvis, is.
sing (they), cānunt.
sings (he), cānit.
sister, sōror, ōris, f.
slave, servus, i, m.
slay, occīdo (3).
small, parvus, a, um.
soldier, mīles, ĩtis, m.
son, fīlius, -i, m.
son-in-law, gēner, ěri, m.
song, carmen, ĩnis, n.
 sōror, ōris, f., *sister*.
spear, hasta, ae, f.
 spēs, spei, f., *hope*.
stand (they), stant.
stands (he), stāt.
 stant, *they stand*.
 stat, *he stands*.

step, grădus, ūs, m.
stone, lăpis, ĭdis, m.
sweet, dulcis, is.
sword, glădius, i, m.

T.

table, mensa, ae, f. ✓
take (they), capiunt.
takes (he), căpit.
teach, dōceo (2).
tēlum, i, n., *dart*.
terra, ae, f., *land*. ✓
terrent, *they frighten*. ✓
terreo (2), *I frighten*.
terret, *he frightens*. ✓
thing, rēs, rei, f.
thou, tu, tui.
timent, *they fear*. ✓
timeo (2), *I fear*.
timet, *he fears*. ✓
town, oppĭdum, i, n. ✓
tu, tui, *thou*.

U.

urbs, urbis, f., *city*.

V.

victory, victōria, ae, f. ✓
vident, *they see*. ✓
videt, *he sees*. ✓
vincit, *he conquers*. ✓
vinco (3), *I conquer*.

vincunt, *they conquer*. ✓
vōcant, *they call*. ✓
vōcat, *he calls*. ✓
voice, vox, vōcis, f. ✓
vōco (1), *I call*. ✓
vōs, *you*.
vox, vōcis, f., *voice*. ✓
vulnērant, *they wound*. ✓
vulnērat, *he wounds*. ✓
vulnēro, *I wound*. ✓
vulnus, ěris, n., *wound*. ✓

W.

wall, murus, i, m. ✓
war, bellum, i, n. ✓
wash (they), lăvant. ✓
washes (he), lăvat. ✓
water, āqua, ae, f. ✓
wave, fluctus, ūs, m.
winter, hiems, ěmis, f.
wise, săpiens, entis.
woman, fēmĭna, ae, f. ✓
word, verbum, i, n.
work, ōpus, ěris, n.
wound, vulnus, ěris, n. ✓
wound (I), vulnēro (1). ✓
wound (they), vulnērant. ✓
wounds (he), vulnērat.
wretched, mĭser, ěra, ěrum
write (I), scribo (3).
write (they), scribunt.
writes (he), scribit.

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GREEK	16
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SCHOOLS USING THIS SERIES	24
METHUEN'S JUNIOR SCHOOL BOOKS	30
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II. Point out the Subject, Object, and Predicate in each of the following, writing the proper letters over each word—

The queen loves the boy. The boy fears the dog. The slave loves the girl. *Puella servum timet.* *Servus canem terret.* *Homo reginam amat.*

III. Translate into English—

1. *Servus stat.* 2. *Servus cānem tīmet.* 3. *Hōmo currit.* 4. *Cānis hōmīnem terret.* 5. *Puella cānem āmat.* 6. *Aqua crutri.* 7. *Puer puellam dōcet.* 8. *Magister servum dōcet.* 9. *Servus nautam vīdet.* 10. *Cānis puellam terret.* 11. *Hōmo servum vīdet.* 12. *Puella cānit.* 13. *Pāter matrem āmat.* 14. *Māter filium dōcet.* 15. *Nauta pugnāt.*

IV. Translate into Latin—

1. The slave runs. 2. The queen sees the slave. 3. The girl sees the sailor. 4. The man stands. 5. The water runs. 6. The boy sings. 7. The girl sees the water. 8. Caesar rules the land.

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est. Helvetii nostrorum impetus diutius sustinere non poterant. alteri in montem se receperunt: alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. ab hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum est, nec hoc toto proelio aversum hostem videre quisquam potuit.

297. Dum vires annique sinunt, tolerate labores:
jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede.

298. Darius in fuga, cum aquam turbidam et cadaveribus inquinatam bibisset, negavit unquam se bibisse jucundius. nunquam videlicet sitiens biberat.

299. Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius unda?
dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aqua.

300. Catilina a Cicerone consule urbe expulsus est, et socii ejus deprehensi in carcere strangulati sunt.

301. Tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum.

302. Fame coacta vulpes alta in vinea
uvam appetebat, summis saliens viribus:
quam tangere ut non potuit, discedens ait:
nondum matura est, nolo acerbam sumere.

303. Seneca haec ad amicum scripsit: Ante senectutem curavi, ut bene viverem; in senectute curo, ut bene e vita decedam.

304. Si Alexander, qui tot gentes armis devicit, etiam animi sui cupiditates vicisset, diutius haud dubie et majore cum gloria vixisset.

305. Praeceptores erudiunt pueros, servi dominis serviunt, cives legibus obediunt.

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alius ac fui	.	.	.	<i>different to what I was</i>
alii hoc, alii illud sentiunt				<i>some think this, some that</i>
alii alio currunt	.	.	.	<i>some run one way, some</i> <i>another</i>
vereor ne veniat	.	.	.	<i>I fear he will come</i>
[but vereor ut veniat	.	.	.	<i>I fear he will not come]</i>

TITUS.

321. Titus amor ac deliciae generis humani appellatus est. admonentibus domesticis, quia plura polliceretur, quam praestare posset, non oportere, ait, quemquam a sermone principis tristem discedere. atque etiam recordatus quondam super coenam, quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, memorabilem illam meritoque laudatam vocem edidit: Amici, diem perdidi!

THE LIMITS OF PLAY.

322. Lusus pueris proderunt; quia pueri post lusus plus virium et acriorem animum afferunt ad discendum. modus tamen sit remissionibus; ne aut negatae odium studiorum faciant, aut nimiae otii consuetudinem afferant.

323

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Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum antiqua e cedro, Italusque paterque Sabinus vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem, Saturnusque senex Janique bifrontis imago vestibulo adstabant, aliique ab origine reges, martiaque ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi; multaque praeterea sacris in postibus arma, captivi pendent currus curvaeque secures, et cristae capitum et portarum ingentia claustra spiculaque clipeique ereptaque rostra carinis.

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324. Eleus Hippias, cum Olympiam venisset, gloriatus est, cuncta paene audiente Graecia, nihil esse ulla in arte rerum omnium, quod ipse nesciret; nec solum has artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometriam, musicam, litterarum cognitionem et poëtarum, atque illa, quae de naturis rerum, quae de hominum moribus, quae de rebus publicis dicerentur: sed anulum, quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, soccos quibus indutus esset, se sua manu confecisse.

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Populus Atheniensis Phocionem patria pepulit. NEP.
The Athenian people drove Phocion from his country.

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Tantalo prognatus, Pelope natus.
Descended from Tantalus, son of Pelops.

18.

1. The death of Hannibal freed the Romans from fear.
2. No one is free from blame.
3. We are in need of brave soldiers.
4. They stripped the town of defenders.
5. The Helvetii did not abstain from wrong.
6. Caesar calls the soldiers away from the battle.
7. The praetors kept the crowd from the forum.
8. Tarquin, the last king of the Romans, was expelled from the city.
9. The murderers abandoned their attempt.
10. Hippocrates was descended from a Syracusan family.
11. Caesar cut off the enemy from their supplies.
12. He was descended from Hercules.
13. I will relieve you of this load.
14. Love of virtue ought to restrain us from wrong.
15. We hear that he is descended from an ancient family.

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4. Caius swore that he would never do anything that was unworthy of a Roman citizen.
5. The river was so rapid that the army could not cross without great danger.
6. The boy asked me whether the old man had lived all his life at Gades.
7. He advised us to be mindful of the shortness of life.
8. He has been made heir to the whole estate.
9. I hope the poor citizens will be spared.
10. You are weak compared to him.

LXVIII.

1. The Senate was nearly all on the side of Hannibal.
2. The dictator swore that if no one followed he would die alone for his country.
3. He ordered the centurion not to kill the prisoners.
4. Who is there that does not love the old generals of Rome?
5. He gave the soldiers two pounds of corn apiece.

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ĕquītātus,	-ūs,	<i>cavalry.</i>
pĕdītātus,	-ūs,	<i>infantry.</i>
mānus,	-ūs,	<i>band.</i>
trīpertīto,		<i>in three divisions.</i>
quam maxīmus,	-i -ae -i,	<i>as great as possible.</i>
hābeo,	(2),	<i>hold (levy).</i>
convēnio,	-vēni -ventum,	<i>assemble.</i>
conscrībo,	-psi -ptum,	<i>enrol.</i>
compāro,	(1),	<i>raise.</i>
cōgo,	coēgi, coactum,	<i>collect, compel.</i>

39. [xxxvi.] *War (Service).*

stīpendium,	-ī,	<i>pay, service, tribute.</i>
missio,	-ōnis,	<i>discharge.</i>
mīlītia,	-ae,	<i>warfare, military service.</i>
sācrāmentum,	-ī,	<i>oath.</i>
tīro,	-ōnis,	<i>recruit.</i>
vĕtĕrānus,	-ī,	<i>veteran.</i>
immūnitas,	-ātis,	<i>exemption.</i>
ēmĕrītī	-ōrum,	<i>soldiers who have served their time.</i>
vexillārii,	-ōrum,	<i>reserve forces.</i>
in verba jūro,	(1),	<i>swear (according to a formulary).</i>
mĕreor,	-ītus,	<i>serve, deserve.</i>
mīlīto,	(1),	<i>serve (as a soldier).</i>

40. [xxxvii.] *War (Camp).*

tābernācŭlum,	-ī,	<i>tent.</i>
praetōrium,	-ī,	<i>general's tent.</i>
porta dĕcŭmāna,	-ae -ae,	<i>main gate of camp.</i>
castra hīberna,	-ōrum,	<i>winter camp.</i>
castra aestīva,	-ōrum,	<i>summer camp.</i>
castra stātīva,	-ōrum,	<i>stationary camp.</i>
āpertus,	-ī -ae -ī,	<i>open, unprotected.</i>

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3. Translate—what does it matter to me? accused of embezzlement; a house of marble; the day after the battle; after the rising of the sun; do not lie; more than three months; to Naples; lighter than gold; at least; at length.

4. Explain the forms—*qui*, *sultis*, *viden*, *fervit*.

5. Translate and comment on—(1) *Opus est properata*. (2) *Parcite procedure*. (3) *Non recusavit quominus poenam subiret*. (4) *Nullum intermisi diem quin scriberem*.

6. Turn into *oratio recta*—(1) *Dixit eum si hoc diceret, errare*. (2) *Dixit eum si hoc diceret, erraturum esse*. (3) *Dixit eum si hoc dixisset, erraturum fuisse*.

7. Explain the figures in—(1) *Pateris libamus et auro*. (2) *Iusaniens sapientia*. (3) *Superbos Tarquini fascēs*. (4) *Scuta latentia condunt*. (5) *Dulce loquens Lalage*.

8. Give the constructions with—*polliceor*, *impero*, *refert*, *vereor*, *quum*, *nē*. Distinguish between the transitive and intransitive uses of—*fugio*, *consulo*, *convenio*.

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Stems in *o pure*

Stem		Masc. φιλιο	Fem. φιλια	Neut. φιλιο
Singular	N.	φίλιος	φιλιά	φίλιον
	V.	φίλιε	φιλιά	φίλιον
	A.	φίλιον	φιλιάν	φίλιον
	G.	φιλίου	φιλιάς	φιλίου
	D.	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
Dual	N. V. A.	φιλίῳ	φιλίῳ	φιλίῳ
	G. D.	φιλίοιν	φιλίοιν	φιλίοιν
Plural	N. V.	φίλιοι	φίλιναι	φίλια
	A.	φιλίους	φιλίας	φίλια
	G.	φιλίων	φιλίων	φιλίων
	D.	φιλίοις	φιλίαις	φιλίοις

Decline also : δίκαιος, *just* ; ὅσιος, *holy* ; ἰσχυρός, *strong*.

Contracted Adjectives

Stem		Masc. χρῦσεο	Fem. χρῦσεα	Neut. χρῦσεο
Singular	N.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσοῦν
	V.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσοῦν
	A.	χρῦσοῦν	χρῦσῇν	χρῦσοῦν
	G.	χρῦσοῦ	χρῦσῆς	χρῦσοῦ
	D.	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσῶ
Dual	N. V. A.	χρῦσώ	χρῦσώ	χρῦσώ
	G. D.	χρῦσοῖν	χρῦσοῖν	χρῦσοῖν
Plural	N. V.	χρῦσοῖ	χρῦσαῖ	χρῦσᾶ
	A.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσᾶς	χρῦσᾶ
	G.	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν
	D.	χρῦσοῖς	χρῦσαῖς	χρῦσοῖς

Decline also : ἀπλοῦς, *simple* ; ἀργυροῦς, *of silver*.

Note 1.—Adjectives in *-ous pure* (like ἀργυροῦς) keep the *α* all through the Feminine Singular.

Note 2.—The methods of contraction should be carefully noted (cf. p. 5).

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 τρυζόντων. . . τῶν οἰκιῶν ὑμῶν ἐπιπριαμένων. (2) οὐκ
 ἀνέξομαι ζῶσα. (3) οὐ σοι μὴ μεθέψομαί ποτε.
 (4) ἦδει ξίος ἄν ὦν θανάτου. (5) γραφὴν ἐδίωκε.
 (6) ἀμείβειν χάυσεα χαλκείων. (7) πυραμῖς μείζων
 π. τρόσ. (8) ὁ μάντις τοὺς λόγους ψευδεῖς λέγει.

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8. Is there any connection or similarity between the case-endings of Latin and Greek?

9. Translate—

1. He sent for his wife and her son.
2. Do not go away till I come.
3. Surely you do not say so?

LXVIII.

1. Give the Genitive and Gender of—γάλα—ἐλπίς—ἄνθος—πίναξ—κράτος—σάρξ—φέγγος—χρῶς—γενειάς—χελιδών.

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